The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No. 57. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED............£2 10 0 / UN-STAMPED......1 5 0}

DUBLIN, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. Every Evening Mr. GEORGE HONEY, the celebrated Comedian, and Mr. NORTON—Second appearance these four years of Miss HARRIET GORDON—THIS EVENING (Monday), July 11th, will be performed the the celebrated drama, entitled the ROVER'S BRIDE or, the BITTERY'S SWAMP. Laurence Glennon, Mr. G. Vincent; Miles Bellerton, Mr. J. H. Fitzpatrick; Diedrick Van Vorn, Mr. B. Norton; Marmaduke Magog, Mr. G. Honey; Alice Manners, Miss A. Parker.

After which the New Burlesque entitled ELECTRA; or, a New Electric Light.—Ægisthus, Mr. G. Honey; Orestes, Miss Gordon; Electra, Mrs. H. Webb; Nemesis, Miss Carson.

After which the Interlude entitled GOOD FOR NOTHING. Tom Dibbles, Mr. G. Honey.

Prices of admission—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper, 3d.; Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Private Boxes, One-half.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB POOR OF IRELAND, CLAREMONT, NEAR GLASNEVIN.

The 43d Auxiliary Meeting of this Association will be held at the INSTITUTION, CLAREMONT (near Glasnevin), on TUESDAY, the 12th JULY inst.

The Chair will be taken at TWELVE o'clock precisely by The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

The Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of CLOTHING for Guards, Porters, Police, &c.

Patterns may be seen, and conditions of Contract and forms of Tender obtained, at the Company's Office, Broadstone Terminus, on and after MONDAY, 4th JULY, 1859.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Clothing," to be sent to the undersigned, on or before TUESDAY, 12th JULY, 1859.

Tenders will be received only on the printed forms supplied by the Company.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tender.

H. BEAUSIRE, Secretary.

Broadstone, Dublin, June 30th, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN 9½ HOURS, BY THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE.

THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.

FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.

7 0 a.m. train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 " do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.

FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.

8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. train
10 0 a.m. do do 6 0 p.m. "
5 45 p.m do to Mullingar, thence per 3 12 a.m. "

FARES.

1st Class and Inside Coach, £1 5 0
2nd Class and Outside " 0 18 0
3rd Class and Outside " 0 13 8

N.B.—The 10 30 a.m. Train to Longford and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8 15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2 55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a-half.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

EXCURSION TRAIN FROM GALWAY, LONGFORD, CAVAN, &c., TO DUBLIN.

On THURSDAY, 14th JULY, a Special EXCURSION TRAIN

Will be despatched from the Galway Station at Twelve o'Clock, Noon; from Cavan at a Quarter to Two o'Clock, and from Longford at Half-past Two o'Clock, Afternoon; and will arrive in Dublin at about Seven o'Clock, evening.

FARES TO DUBLIN AND BACK.

	F. C. s. d.	S. C. s. d.	T. C. s. d.		F. C. s. d.	S. C. s. d.	T. C. s. d.
Galway, Oranmore	15 6	12 6	7 6	Cavan, Crossdoney, Ballywillan, Float	10 0	8 0	5 0
Athenry, Woodlawn, Ballinasloe	12 6	10 6	5 0	Longford, Edgsworstown, Multyfarnham	10 0	8 0	5 0
Athlone, Moate	10 0	8 0	5 0				
Castletown, Mullingar	8 0	6 0	3 6				

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to Class) on any day up to, and including, THURSDAY, 28th JULY, 1859.

First Class Passengers will be allowed 80lbs., and Second and Third Class Passengers 56lbs., of Luggage; and no Excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.

The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of Passengers at the above Fares.

For times of departure from intermediate Stations see Hand Bills, to be obtained at the Stations.

N.B.—TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 27th June, 1859.

Insurances.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND. FOUNDED 1835.

HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND: 60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

THIS ASSOCIATION—now of Twenty Years' standing—is one of the most extensive Life Assurance Institutions in the Kingdom. The Assurances are almost all on First-class Lives, and the Funds are invested principally on First-class Securities over Land.

DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS

The *New Assurances* were, 6,378 for 3,016,691*l.* 0s. 0d. being an *Annual Average* of 1,063 for 502,781*l.* 16s. 6d. THE ANNUAL INCOME IS NOW 138,000*l.* STERLING.

THE POLICIES ARE UNUSUALLY FREE FROM LIABILITY TO FORFEITURE.

OUTLAY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE Materially Lessened.

Under a Policy of 500*l.* or upwards, payment of only One Half the first Six Years' Premiums is required, the other half remaining unpaid at interest as long as the Policy-holder pleases.

First Year's Payments for Policies of 500l.

Age 30.	Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.
£6 11 3	£8 14 1	£11 12 4	£17 3 11

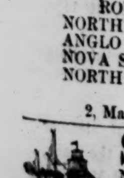
The Policies now being issued do not contain several of the usual restrictions, and confer unusual and important facilities and privileges, protecting the holders against accidental forfeitures, &c.

Dublin, 60, Upper Sackville-street. JAMES FORBES, Sec.

AGENT. Mr. M. MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

Shipping.

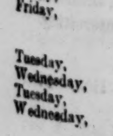
PASSAGE BY STEAM.



LIVERPOOL TO AMERICA, EVERY WEDNESDAY, Direct to Quebec, 9*l.* 9s., 7*l.* 7s., 5*l.* 5s., according to accommodation; Through to New York, 10*l.* 10s.; 8*l.* 8s.; 6*l.* 6s according to accommodation. through to all principal places in Canada and the United States of America, in connexion with the Grand Trunk Railway Company, by the MONTREAL OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY'S First Class Full-powered Clyde-built ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS:—

NORTH BRITON, ... 13th JULY.
ANGLO SAXON, ... 20th
NOVA SCOTIA, ... 27th
NORTH AMERICAN 3rd AUGUST.

SAMUEL ELLIS, 2, Marlborough-street, and 32, Eden-quay, Dublin



STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW. THE MAGNIFICENT NEW IRON STEAM SHIPS, "SHAMROCK" AND "GARLAND," or other Steamers, are intended to sail as under:—

SLIGO TO LIVERPOOL. (SHAMROCK.)

Friday, ... 1st July, ... 4 Afternoon.
Friday, ... 8th July, ... 9 Night.
Friday, ... 15th July, ... 4 Afternoon.
Friday, ... 22nd July, ... 8 Night.
Friday, ... 29th July, ... 4 Afternoon.

LIVERPOOL TO SLIGO. (SHAMROCK.)

Tuesday, ... 5th July, ... 11 Night.
Wednesday, ... 13th July, ... 9 Morning.
Tuesday, ... 19th July, ... 10 Night.
Wednesday, ... 27th July, ... 9 Morning.

SLIGO TO GLASGOW. Calling at Londonderry. (GARLAND).

Tuesday, ... 12th July, ... 4 Afternoon.
Tuesday, ... 26th July, ... 2 do.

GLASGOW TO SLIGO. Direct. (GARLAND).

Saturday, ... 9th July, ... 4 Afternoon.
Saturday, ... 23rd July, ... 4 do.

☞ Passengers are requested to take charge of their own Luggage, as the ship is not responsible in any way for its safety. Carriages and all kinds of Vehicles, shipped at their Proprietors' risk.

The Owners of these Vessels are not responsible for loss or injury to Horses, Cattle, or Live Stock of any kind shipped by them.

Goods to be alongside one hour before the time of sailing. Passengers take charge of their own Luggage. Messrs C. M'Iver and Co., Liverpool. T. Cameron and Co., Glasgow. Mann and Sutherland, Greenock.

Sligo, 1st July, 1859. JAMES HARPER, Sligo.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, IN FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE for such term as may be agreed on, an Excellent UNFURNISHED HOUSE, possessing all the accommodation necessary for a gentleman's family. Terms moderate.

Apply to Mr. O'CONNOR, House and Land Agent, 21, Bachelor's Walk.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with first class Lodgings, comprising a furnished Sitting and Bed-room, with attendance, in Waterloo-road; respectable reference will be required and given.

Apply Z., at the Office of the IRISH TIMES, 4 Lower Abbey-street.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

DYCER'S.—The Riding School at this Establishment (acknowledged to be the most commodious in the Kingdom,) is now conducted by a very efficient Master, who has at his command a superior stud of perfectly-trained Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen, for the School, Road, or Field. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to join the classes now forming for Equestrian Instruction are respectfully requested to make early application at the office, or to Mr. PARKER, Riding Master.

DYCER'S.—For Sale at Dycer's REPOSITORY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.

A variety of Open and Covered Cars, new and second-hand Broughams, Clarences, Pilentums, and one-horse Phaetons, Chariots, Waggons, Pony Carriages, Tax Carts, Gigs, and Whitechapels, all by the best makers, and with the majority of which an engagement will be given.

☞ Entrance to the Riding School and Carriage Mart through South King-street.

SIRE. HEAPY, By Melbourne, out of Susan, by Ellis. To be seen at DYCER'S, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, DUBLIN.

PIC NIC COUNTRY PARTIES. OPEN CARRIAGES on reasonable terms at FANAGAN'S Job Brougham and Funeral Establishment, 54, Anngier-street, One Horse Phætons for Hire by the Hour.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET, (Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)

A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.

☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Music.

TO PRESIDENTS OF BAND COMMITTEES, &c.

FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including Euphonions, Sax-horns, Bass Tubas, Brass Piccolos, Tenors, Cornopeans, Clarionets, &c.

The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.

Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

Medical.

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT MEDICO-GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS.—Most ingenious Invention (for the self-application of Local Galvanism). When worn on the diseased part of the body, under the garments, all those inveterate maladies, heretofore regarded as incurable, are promptly and radically removed, without trouble or inconvenience.

Upwards of One Hundred Medical and Philosophical Works refer to the extraordinary cures effected by the Chains, in different complaints—such as Epilepsy, Spasms, Nervous Deafness, Stiff Joints, Flying Pains, Contractions, Indigestion, Despondency, Want of Power and Sensation, and especially NERVOUS DEBILITY and its ulterior Consequences, &c.

A vast number of remarkable Extracts, collected from these celebrated Works, are given in the MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM FOR SELF-APPLICATION," Price 1s., which from their authentic character, prove even more than the overwhelming records of cures received from private persons (added, also in the Book.)—A collection of these Extracts are cited in the NEW PROSPECTUS, and will be forwarded free.

EXAMPLES FOLLOW:—

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 20.—CONVULSIONS.—Dr. PERIERA, in his "Materia Medica" (p. 53, Ed. 4), says:—"The application of the Voltaic Circuit has largely prescribed of late, and has become a popular remedy in the form of Pulmacher's Galvanic Chains. They are ingeniously constructed, and should be worn so as to encircle the part affected, and are recommended for Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. They are regarded by Practitioners as a valuable and convenient means of applying the continuous voltaic current." And at page 40, states, "In Amenorrhœa, or Torpidity of the Womb, considerable benefit is obtained by passing a current through the pelvis, from the sacrum to the pubis. Page 41, "In Cronic Rheumatism, Stiffness, and Rigidy after Sprains and Bruises, and in Chorea, and some other allied Convulsive Disorders, considerable benefit is obtained from their employment. I am acquainted with several remarkably successful cases of their use. Dr. Addison and Dr. Golding Bird have also found them useful."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 8.—PARALYSIS, &c.—Dr. GOLDING BIRD writes in the *Lancet* (vol. ii, xvii, 1851):—"The ingenious Galvanic Chain of Dr. Pulvermacher has attracted so much attention, that on account of its value may prove interesting . . . . Shocks are not required to develope the physiological phenemena or therapeutical effects, as the laborious researches of Dr. Marshall Hall, have long since proved: and it is only to the mild continuous voltaic current that we must look for a vast developement of therapeutical influence . . . I cannot indeed, too strongly impress upon those who have to treat a case of old Paralysis, the great importance of allowing a voltaic current to traverse the palsied limb—nutrition is thus increased—its waste and emaciation prevented, and the probabilities of a permanent cure are very great. The action of the chain can be increased or diminished at will.

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 30.—NEURALGIA.—Sir C. LOCOCK, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty, writes in the *Lancet* March 6th, 1858:—I have seen water decomposed by the Chains, even after the current had passed through the body." And he recommends them for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c., in which complaints he has found them to act with much certainty.

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 10.—RHEUMATISM.—DR. KITTO, the "Divide in his life," p. 364, says, "I was a martyr to rheumatism, pains in the head, &c., and found relief from Pulvermacher's Chains, which threw a sensible continuous current of electric fluid through the parts affected.

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 11.—NERVO-DEBILITY. DR. LOBB, in his "Nervous Affections, (page 300) says, "In the administration of Galvanism to the jaded nervous system, I am accustomed to commence with a Pulvermacher's Chain, from its ready portability, enabling it to be carried to the patient, if required, without trouble, &c."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 7.—SCIATICA.—DR. THOMPSON, in his "Domestic Medicine," pp. 216, 362, and 443, says, "Lastly, I can speak from my own experience, that the chains confer speedy relief in Neuralgia; and I have seen wonderful cures effected by them, in Rheumatism, Sciatica, Ear-ache, and Nervous pains."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 24.—TIC-DOLOREUX.—DR. JAMES, in his "Treasury of Medicine," states, p. 209, "I have found Pulvermacher's Chain relieve Face-ache, Neuralgia, and Tic-Doloreux quite magically."

PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 19.—HEAD-ACHE.—MRS. COLIN MACKENZIE, in her "Six Years in India," p. 273, says, "The Naib of Balapur came to pay his respects, and wore a pretty turban of white, gold, and red. He was suffering dreadfully from Head-ache, and C. cured him with Pulvermacher's Electric Chain."

£10,000 DAMAGES.

The French and English Courts condemned C. Meinig to pay this sum to the Inventor, J. L. Pulvermacher, for infringing his patent rights. The correctness of this statement may be ascertained by referring to the Register Office. The order as made out by Judge Crowther. Counterfeiters will, therefore, take caution. None are genuine Chain Bands unless the Inventor's *fac simile* only is stamped on each Buckle.

Chains 5s., 10s. 6d., 18s., and 22s., according to power. They can be obtained by sending a P. O. Order, made payable at the General Post Office.

J. L. PULVERMACHER and CO., 73, Oxford-street, adjoining Princess's Theatre, London.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY of RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to all who apply. Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to shew how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby, will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.

GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE, DR. PALMER, 33, MERRION SQUARE, NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-Day (Sundays, 8 till 11).

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary,) Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10s. Medicine included.

GEO. OLDHAM AND CO'S.

DURABLE BLACK WRITING INK, Suitable for Quill and Metallic Pens of every description, and especially adapted for Good Paper, and for writing upon Parchments.

The objects sought in the manufacture of this Ink have been—

1st—The greatest possible degree of fluidity.
2d—Intensity and permanency of colour.
3d—The absence of all sedimentary and corrosive matter.

In these particulars the Proprietors apprehend that this Ink will be found greatly to excel most, if not all, others.

THE ROYAL SHAVING CREAM, AS USED BY *His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, &c.*

G. O. & Co. beg to say that they have now ready for sale a batch of the above, of unusual excellence. Sold in pots, 1s. and 2s. each.

The following is a proof of the esteem in which this preparation is held by his Excellency:—

Castle 24th February, 1852.

MESSRS. GEO. OLDHAM & CO.—Will you be good enough to send, for his Excellency's use, Twelve 2s. Pots of your excellent Shaving Cream, as usual.

O. B. G. CHRISTOPHER.

G. O. & CO'S PERFUMED AROMATIC TOILET VINEGAR.

A refreshing and invigorating preparation, for sponging the surface of the body, &c., particularly recommended in cases of local or general debility, and in febrile affections. Its grateful odour, combined with the antiseptic and disinfectant qualities of the vinegar, admirably adapt it for daily use at the Toilet. Used as directed it will be found to soften the skin, and to allay the irritation arising from sunburn, (unbroken) chilblains, the stinging of insects, &c. The Perfumed Toilet Vinegar may also be advantageously employed to relieve sick and nervous headache, and as a wash to correct the unpleasantness communicated to the breath by decayed teeth, &c.

The above are prepared and sold by GEO. OLDHAM AND CO., APOTHECARIES, &c., TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT, 107, GRAFTON-STREET, and 64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS. VICTIMS to INDIGESTION, Nervousness, Physical Debility, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Disease of the Chest, Lungs, and Throat, and all who desire to restore and establish their health with speed, certainty, and economy, should immediately use these wonderful Pills. They strike at the root of disease, purify the blood, and strengthen and invigorate the entire system.

Prepared solely by JOHN KAYE, Esq., of Dalton Hall, near Huddersfield. Hundreds of cases of cure enclosed with each box. Sold by all Chemists and other dealers in Patent Medicines, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot 22 BREAD-STREET, London.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—*Mothers and Nurses*, who know how young children are ever exposed to accidents resulting in cuts, bruises, burns or scalds, may save themselves from much anxiety and trouble if they will always have ready at hand a supply of this inestimable Ointment. If the parts injured be gently covered with it, the pain will be immediately relieved, and all the bad consequences of the accident be speedily and permanently removed. This Ointment, though benign and gentle, in its action, possesses extraordinary power in the rapidity and completeness of its effects. It is composed of rare balsams.

Publications.

A LETTER TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD STANLEY, Secretary of State for India, on the Religious Neutrality of the Government of India, by the Rev. JAMES M'KEE, Missionary, fourteen years resident in India, price 3d.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Grafton-street, Dublin:—Belfast:—C. Aitchison. Newry:—Walter Burns.

UNIFORM WITH THE LONDON JOURNAL.

Now Ready, Price One Penny, Weekly, and in Monthly Parts elegantly stitched in a wrapper, Price Sixpence. Superbly Illustrated, the

DRAMATISED WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT. No. 1, IVANHOE, performing nightly, and attracting the largest audiences ever witnessed within the walls of the Royal Amphitheatre, London. No. 2, KENILWORTH, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. No. 3, THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN, as performed at the Surrey Theatre. No. 4, ROB ROY, as performed at the Surrey Theatre. No. 5, GUY MANNERING; and No. 6, THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

"The adapter transports us back to the days when steel-clad warriors did battle in the presence and under the inspiring influence of beauty—to the days of tilts and tournaments. The piece, in short, is the story of 'Ivanhoe' realised in scenic action. The plot is the same as that which Scott has so beautifully woven."—*Times.*

"A most beautiful little work, splendidly got up, and reflecting great credit on the compiler."—*Post.*

"One of the prettiest sheets we have seen for a long time. The plays do not seem to be curtailed. It is sure to command a large sale."—*Illustrated Paper.*

"The dramatised works of Sir Walter Scott will command an enormous circulation."—*Press.*

"The cut, forming the frontispiece to 'Ivanhoe' is a gem worthy the best days of the 'London Journal.'—*Pilot.*

To be completed in 24 Weekly Numbers. Give your orders early. Alfred Cooper, No. 1, Crane Court, Fleet Street, and to be had of all news agents throughout the United Kingdom.

Cards.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

SUPPLIED IN ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS—including Adapting Teeth on Gold, Bone, and Gutta Percha, to the most tender gums, without extracting roots, or causing any painful operation whatever, At Mr. JOHN EGAR'S, 75, DAME-STREET, exactly opposite the Castle Yard. CONSULTATION FREE.

TEETH.—MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (late of 225, Piccadilly, London,) continues to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the most tender Gums, without the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. They adhere closely to the Gums, have no unnecessary ligatures, and perform with comfort the functions of the natural teeth, which in appearance they accurately resemble.

A Single Artificial Tooth, from £0 5 0
A Complete Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 5 0
Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 0 5 0

MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET, (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At home from Nine till Six.

THE BEST DINNERS in LONDON are at the ROYAL WINE SHADES, 5, Leicester-square, opposite the entrance to the Great Globe, consisting of six soups, six sorts of fish, and eight joints, cheese and celery, all for 1s. 6d. per head, from Two o'Clock till Half-past Eight. Suppers from Ten till Two.

P.S. French spoken.

MARY'S ABBEY CRANE AND ACCOMMODATION STORES.

The Subscriber having purchased MR. WM. DEMPSEY'S Interest, in the Mary's Abbey Crane and Accommodation Stores, the business of that Establishment will be carried on as heretofore.

CHRISTOPHER BAILEY, (Late of John Barrington and Sons.)

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELER ON GLASS, IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 31, William-street, (successor to the late R. Austin, Molesworth-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all orders in Room Papering, Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials.

☞ Please note address—31, William-street.

Miscellaneous.

WILLIAM ANDREWS

BEGS leave to inform his kind Patrons and the Public generally, that he has become Proprietor of the VERY LARGE COLLECTION OF NEGATIVES, TAKEN BY MR. C. HAWKINS, Including the officers of the Scots' Greys and Forfarshire Militia.

Copies of the above may be had on application at his gallery 32, Westmorland street.

W. COLLINS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED SPRING MATTRESS, 35s.—WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY, 29, ANNE-STREET, GRAFTON-STREET. BEDDING, BEDSTEAD, AND BLANKET WAREHOUSE. CONTRACTORS WITH INSTITUTIONS.

SALE OF CARPETS. SCOTT, BELL and CO. WILL OFFER for SALE during this week, over THREE THOUSAND YARDS of KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS, all New Patterns, at the following prices, fully 20 per cent under their value:—

707 Yards at 1s. 10½d. 426 " " 2s. 7d.
395 " do. 2s. 0d. 350 " " 2s. 8½c.
350 " do. 2s. 4d. 496 " " 2s. 10d.
382 " do. 2s. 6d. 367 Tepestry, " 2s. 9d.

Stair Carpets and Rugs to match.

Also, A large lot of Plain and Printed Druggets.

2, 3, 4, and 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY

SLATES, TIMBER, SEWERSPIPES, FLUE LINING, PLASTERING & SLATING LATHS, FIRE BRICKS, RIDGE TILES, &c., &c.

For Sale on very moderate terms at the LIFFEY SAW MILLS, 12, & 13, SIR JOHN ROGERSON'S QUAY.

PERAMBULATORS.

FACTORY & BAZAAR 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-ST.

FOR INVALIDS & CHILDREN, THE MOST extensive and best assortment of the above at prices most moderate, will be found worthy the attention of Strangers visiting Dublin.

KENNEDY'S, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT JAMES LYNCH Is doing the largest Retail TEA TRADE

In this City, a result entirely owing to the superior judgment invariably evinced, for many years, in the selection of his Teas. And NOTWITHSTANDING THE DISREPUTABLY EXHIBITED ANTAGONISM OF HIS NARROW-MINDED AND JEALOUS ENEMIES IN THE TEA TRADE, HE IS GRATIFIED TO OBSERVE THAT HIS BUSINESS STILL CONTINUES TO INCREASE.

He is selling his best Black Tea at 3s. 8d. per lb., which he confidently recommends consumers to compare with THE VERY BEST to be had in any other Establishment AT ANY PRICE.

70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-ST T, DUBLIN.

FINEST ASSAM TEA, possessing immense strength and richness, imported by CHARLES G. MALONE,

Secured in Packets of 2oz., 4oz., 8oz., and 1lb., 6lb., and 10lb. Canisters. Price five Shillings per lb.

See that the Importer's Name and Address is on each Package.

Sold by the Agents in all the principal towns, and by the Importer, at

41 SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN.

PORTABLE SUMMER DRINKS. ELLWOOD'S GINGER BEER POWDERS, unequalled for the momentary production of Ginger Beer in the highest state of perfection, in Boxes, 1s. each, containing Twelve draughts.

ELLWOOD'S LEMONADE POWDERS, for instantly producing a most refreshing beverage, in Boxes, 1s. each, containing Twelve draughts.

ELLWOOD'S IMPROVED SODAIC POWDERS, for immediately producing Soda Water, in the highest state of perfection, in Boxes, 10d. each, containing Twelve draughts.

ELLWOOD'S IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS, prepared from a new and correct analysis of the Seltzer Spring, in Germany, in Boxes, 1s. each, prepared and sold by

WILLIAM ELLWOOD, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, 146, *GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,* (*Within One Door of North Great George's-street.*)

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS, ELECTRO-PLATED CAKE BASKETS, Salvers, Cruet Frames, &c., Bronzed and Berlin Iron Fenders and Fire-Irons.

The Newest Patterns in the above articles will be found at J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.'S, 34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.

Parties furnishing are invited to examine the Stock and Prices of our

HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, Comprising every description of Cooking Utensil, Britannia Metal Block Tin Dish Covers, Warranted Table Cutlery, Moderateur Lamps, in China and Bronze; Papier Mache and Japanned Trays, Britannia Metal Tea Pots, Goddard's Patent Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges. Baths in variety, Toilet Ware, &c.

JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO., 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

AGENTS FOR MILNER'S WROUGHT IRON FIREPROOF SAFES, AND BOXES.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.

MAPPIN RROTHERS, Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, contain by far the Largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works Sheffield.

	Fiddle Pattern. £ s. d.	Double Thread. £ s. d.	King's Pattern. £ s. d.	Lily Pattern £ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons, do.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks, do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons, do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons, do.	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon, do.	0 7 0	0 10 6	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, do.	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers, do.	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife, do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle, do.	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
Complete Service	£10 13 10	15 16 6	17 13 6	21 4 6

Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.

One set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), £8 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—£10 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full size Tea and Coffee Service, £9 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post, on receipt of 12 stamps.

	Ordinary Quality. £ s. d.	Medium Quality. £ s. d.	Best Quality. £ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
1½ Doz. Full-size Cheese ditto	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-sized ditto	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service	£4 16 0	6 18 6	9 16 6

MESSRS MAPPIN'S Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68 King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS. If you want GENERAL IRONMONGERY, GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, BRUSHES, GARDEN and EDGE TOOLS, &c., &c., try

E. EGGINTON, Late Fitzhenry and Co.'s, 160, CAPEL-STREET.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be RE-PLATED, REPAIRED, and in every respect made equal to new, AT ONE-FOURTH OF THE COST, BY CHARLES WALL, 67 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, who Electro-Plates, and Gilds scientifically, on the Premises.

FOR A SHILLING GET A POUND Canister of WALL'S ELECTRIC PASTE, for CLEANING PLATE, PLATED WARE, &c. Being partly composed of Oxide of Silver, instead of wearing Silver off articles (as most preparations do), it will leave a deposit of Silver every time it is used.

PERFORATED ZINC FOR WINDOW BLINDS, AND VENTILATION, Wholesale at Very Low Prices at WILLIAM CURTIS, AND SONS, BRASS-FOUNDING, AND GAS-FITTING WAREHOUSE 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, CHANCERY-LANE.

BATES'S REAL IRISH RAZOR, Manufactured and Sold only by him At No. 62, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET, Dublin, Only Two Shillings each, and upwards, according to mounting and finish, all possessing the same fine temper and superior steel. They cannot be excelled by any foreign article at any price. Their character is well known for durability of edge and smooth shaving. A single trial is solicited. A variety of fine Strops for keeping Razors up to a fine edge.

P.S.—Razors properly Sharpened so as to give satisfaction, and Cutlery neatly Repaired.

☞ Observe the sign of the Large Razor, No. 62, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET. No Second Price.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWING-ROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, And all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. *MAURICE BROOKS,* SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

MICHAEL McLOUGHLIN PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER, FORCE PUMP AND WATER CLOSET MANUFACTURER, 39, DENMARK-STREET. Country Orders (by post) punctually attended to.

BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY AT REDUCED PRICES.

T. HENSHAW AND CO., 5, CHRIST-CHURCH-PLACE AND 81, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,

Are now supplied with a most extensive assortment of Grates Ranges, Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Locks, Hinges, Skylights, and Chimney Pieces. With a large Stock of every other description of Goods in the Building and Furnishing Ironmongery Trade.

Builders are invited to inspect the Stock and compare prices previous to purchasing.

April 27th, 1859.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN. *SAMUEL'S,* WORKING JEWELLER AND MANUFACTURRER of BOG OAK ORNAMENTS, 29, *NASSAU-STREET,*

New Designs in BRACELETS, BROOCHES, &c. ORNAMENTS made to Order, and JEWELLERY carefully repaired on the Premises.

An assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, GOLD GUARD and ALBERT CHAINS, GOLD RINGS, PINS, BROOCHES, With numerous FANCY ARTICLES, suitable for Presents, at remarkably low Prices.

28, *NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN.*

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
HEARTH RUGS, MATTINGS,
DRUGGETS, MATS,
VICTORIA FELTS, TABLE COVERS, &c.,

Competent Parties sent to all parts of the Country, to take Measurements and put down.

W. H. CLIFT, PROPRIETOR.

PARIAN STATUARY.—We beg to draw particular attention to our present stock of this beautiful material, which embraces copies of nearly all the most famed works of British and Foreign Arts, and many original designs, viz.:—Una and the Lion, Cain and Abel, Maternal Devotion, Paul and Virginia, by Cumberworth, the Flight into Egypt, David and Goliath, Fairy Cap, Return of the Prodigal, by Theed; The Conchologist (Boy and Shell), by Kirk; Eve, by Bailie; Sabrina, by Marshall; Noami and her Daughters-in-Law; Psyche, by Carriel; the "Last Drop," by Marshall; Rebekah at the Well, by Theed, &c.

GREGG AND SON, China, Glass, and Lamp Warehouse, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

T. KINGSFORD AND SON, STARCH MAKERS, OSWEGO, State of NEW YORK, Beg to inform the Ladies of Ireland that they have decided to introduce the celebrated Silver Gloss Starch in this country. This Starch is made by a new process, from Indian Corn, and has received FIVE PRIZE MEDALS, and is undoubtedly the best in the world.

Wholesale Agents, McMASTER & CO., 121, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

SOAP, CANDLES, COLZA OIL. PATRICK BYRNE Begs to call the attention of Heads of Families to the First-Class quality of his CROWN BROWN, and WHITE SOAPS, *WAX, SPERM, and COMPOSITE.* IMPROVED MOULD AND DIPT CANDLES which he offers on Most Advantageous Terms.

A liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers and Large Consumers.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS 47, *LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.* A few Tons of Tallow Greaves for sale.

SADDLERY. Blackwell's Patent Dumb Jockeys, Anti-Cribbiters, &c.; Cattle Syringes, Cochrane's Patent Girths, to prevent Saddles slipping forward; the Wooden Mouthing Bit, &c.

OFFICERS' APPOINTMENTS.

Superior quality Saddles and Harness, at very moderate prices for Cash.

B. M'MULLEN, (Successor to Mr. Goodland,) 54, DAWSON-STREET.

FRED LEWIS'S TROTTER OIL is the only genuine. Each Bottle is signed "FRED LEWIS."

FRED LEWIS'S MARROW OIL is warranted pure and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED LEWIS."

FRED LEWIS'S PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED LEWIS."

FRED LEWIS'S HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.

May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.

FRED LEWIS, WHOLESALE PERFUMER & REFINED SOAP MAKER, FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION AND SOFT AND FAIR HANDS AND ARMS are realised by use of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

An Eastern Botanical Preparation, distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the skin; while by its action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it promotes a healthy tone, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, discolourations, and other cutaneous visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing irritation, and removing cutaneous effects, render it indispensable to every toilet.

It obviates all the effects of climate on the skin, whether with reference to cold and inclemency, or intense solar heat. Its beautifying and refreshing properties have obtained its selection by Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe, and it is universally in high repute, from the sultry climes of India to the frozen realms of the Czar.

Price 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.

CAUTION.—The words, "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR" are on the wrapper of each bottle, and their signature, "A. ROWLAND and SONS," in red ink, at foot. Sold at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

Dress.

J. GEOGHEGAN & CO., Beg to direct attention to their LADIES' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT, under the management of Experienced Female Assistants. WEDDING ORDERS. FOREIGN AND COLONIAL OUTFITS. 20, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, (Next the Gresham Hotel.) NO CONNEXION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE.

T. CORBETT, *MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,* Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his Workmanship and the excellence of his Fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.

T. CORBETT, 14, DUKE-STREET.

WORTH TRYING. Our ALBERT BOOTS at 13s. are Neat, Elegant, and Durable. Gentlemen can either supply themselves from our Large Stock, or be fitted to Order.

M. AND S. DEAL, BOOT MANUFACTURERS, 24, AUNGIER-STREET.

O'CONNOR AND HOPPER MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS, 21, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,

Beg to return many sincere thanks to their Military and other patrons for their very kind support, and it shall be their study to merit a continuance of same, by unremitting attention, and providing the best materials.

O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, ensure to Gentlemen favoring them with their custom, the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction.

Mess and Servants Liveries furnished at prices allowing the smallest possible profit.

R. H. CURZON, MILITARY TAILOR, 16, DUKE STREET, (Late of J. B. Johnstone & Co., Dawson-street).

While returning thanks to his kind Patrons for the very liberal support he has received from them since opening the above place of business, he begs to intimate he has just received a magnificent assortment of New Goods, the latest novelties from the French and English Looms, which for novelty and elegance cannot be surpassed.

SAMUEL McCOMAS & SON, NAVAL, MILITARY, AND MERCHANT TAILORS, 2, Lower Abbey-Street, Dublin, (Two doors from Sackville-street.)

By Special Appointment TAILORS and DRAPERS to His Excellency the Earl of Eglinton and Winton,

Respectfully inform Visitors to the City that their Establishment is always supplied with the Newest and most Fashionable Goods; and as they are extensive importers from the very best West of England and Scotch Manufacturers, and always keep a large and varied Stock, they can confidently engage to the Cash Purchaser the very best value for his money.

MILITARY AND MILITIA UNIFORMS, of all descriptions executed on the shortest notice, in strict accordance with the latest regulations from the Admiralty and Whitehall.

LADIES' HABITS made in the First Style of Fashion.

TROWSERS.—I have made ease in fit, combined with perfection of style, my peculiar study; hence my Trowsers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s which cannot be equalled.

AMBROSE KEOGH, 32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 7, *SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET,* JOHN CHAMBERS, PROFESSED TROWSERS CUTTER.

The attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry is solicited by the Proprietor to his select Stock of Goods, suited to the present and coming seasons. All orders with which he may be favoured will be executed with the usual regard to style, Workmanship, and Economy for which this House is distinguished.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

Wants.

TO LANDED PROPRIETORS.—A gentleman of the highest respectability and of considerable property, is anxious to obtain the Agency of one or more Properties in Ireland.

Security to any amount given, and terms will be found moderate.

Please apply to "M. W." office of this paper.

TO SOLICITORS.—A Gentleman will either Join a Partner having good Business, or will accept a Situation of Trust, and will give £1,000 Doceur for it, (legally transferrable) as to ability and respectability given. Apply with real name and address, M. A. B. Solicitor, 24, Dame-street, or at the Office of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Abbey-street.

COOK.—Wants a Situation, as above, a steady, respectable woman, who has the highest discharges, and can be well recommended by her present mistress, who is now in town.

Apply to J.M., office of this paper.

Wanted.

REPORTER WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD SHORT-HAND REPORTER.

Apply by Letter, stating terms, &c., to the Proprietor of the IRISH TIMES, Dublin.

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED.

Wanted in all parts of the Country, Local Corespondents for THE IRISH TIMES.

Letters to be addressed to the Proprietor of THE IRISH TIMES, 4, LOWER ABBEY STREET, DDULIN.

TURN-OVER APPRENTICES—Wanted, Two Turn-over Apprentices; any that have been employed on a Newspaper will be preferred.

Apply to the proprietor of THE IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin.

MRS. FALLON, of 28, HENRY-STREET, has much pleasure in intimating to her kind friends and the public generally, that she has just secured the services of a First-class Dressmaker, and feels confident that Ladies will find the utmost satisfaction by entrusting orders to her care; her long experience in this department qualifying her to please the most fastidious.

Mrs. F. at the same time would respectfully direct attention to her MILLINERY, MANTLE, AND BABY LINEN DEPARTMENTS, replete with an assortment of good and inexpensive articles.

28, *HENRY-STREET.*

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.

The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting adopted by *JOHN COLES,* DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street, Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-st., and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of COAT-CUTTING, by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that "EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

TO THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, AND GENTRY OF IRELAND.

We respectfully announce that we have completed our purchases for the present and coming Season, which on inspection will be found to contain every novelty to be procured in the English and Continental Markets.

In the Coating Department we introduce a New Article both in make and finish, which embraces the two-fold advantage of warmth with lightness. This article, of which we are the sole Consignees for Ireland, will, we feel, be appreciated.

Our Goods in the Trowsers and Vest Department, which meet the daily approval of our patrons, stand unrivalled.

This, together with the personal superintendence of the Cutting Department by Messrs. AMMERMAN and REID, whose long experience and well-known ability as Coat Cutters have been so highly appreciated by the public, cannot fail to insure that entire satisfaction which it is our great ambition to merit.

Soliciting your favours, we are, yours respectfully, AMMARMANN, REID, AND CO., 6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

THE GRAFTON TROWSERS, AT 18s. 6d., IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES AND COLOURS. GEO. D. HIPWELL AND CO., 84, GRAFTON-ST.

Under the Patronage of the Dignitaries of the Church the Fellows of Trinity College, and the Members of the Bar.

RICHARD GALLAGHER, (Successor to Peter Macintyre,)

TAILOR AND ROBE MAKER No. 22, ST. ANDREW STREET.

In returning his sincere thanks for the kind patronage bestowed on him, begs most respectfully to inform the Members of the Church that he has at present a splendid Assortment of Clergymen's Gowns, etc., which for richness of material and *economy in price* will defy competition.

Bishops' and Judges' Robes, Clergymen's Canonicals, Queen's Councellors', Barristers', and Solicitors' Gowns; Aldermen's and Town Councillors' Robes, with every article in the above line made in strict accordance with those worn at her Majesty's Court of St. James's.

R. G. by attention and punctuality in the execution of all orders, hopes to merit a continuance of the favours so long conferred on this House.

He will always maintain a large stock of materials for Dress, Walking, and Overcoats, Capes, Mantles, Trouseting and Vestings.

RICHARD GALLAGHER, Tailor and Robe Maker, 22 St. Andrew Street.

TROWSERS CUTTING. This branch of the Tailoring Trade is the most important of the present day. It requires all the skill of an experienced artist to define the garments so as to suit the figure, and still give ease to the Trowsers by distributing the Cloth in the proper place, so necessary to corpulent and equestrian gentlemen.

BROWNE AND PAYNE respectfully inform the Public that they are Practical Tailors, and have studied all the art and science that theory and practice can command to produce exquisitely fitting Trowsers, and they refer with pride to the distinguished patronage their Establishment has received, and the great celebrity their Trowsers have attained since their commencement in business.

In their Warerooms will be found a large variety of materials suited to the present season, including the patterns especially engaged for their Establishment, and at prices within the reach of all.

BROWNE AND PAYNE, TROWSERS MAKERS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT, 12 AND 13, *LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,* AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

CLERICAL COSTUME. G. MACDONA is prepared to furnish a Clergyman's complete Suit at the following prices:—

FINE BLACK FROCK ... 63s.
Do. VEST ... 15s.
Do. TROWSERS... 30s.

Which he can recommend and engage.

This important Manufacture is now made a distinct branch of business; a large portion of time and attention is devoted thereto, and the details and minutiæ thereof are intrusted to artists of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, and will be suited strictly according to order; whilst the excellence and superiority of Material and Fabric are guaranteed.

32, MOLESWORTH-STREET

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. BERRIE, *MERCHANT TAILOR,* (Late of 70, Grafton-street,)

Begs to inform his numerous Customers that he has removed to the Extensive Premises of the late P. O'CONNOR, where he hopes, by unremitting attention to his business, to merit a further extension of Public Patronage.

7, *PARLIAMENT-STREET,* DUBLIN.

TYNDALL, By Special Appointment, MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, Has recently enlarged his Premises, in order to meet the requirements of his numerous Customers. Having been established for the last twenty years, he feels assured his further exertions will meet general approbation,—the more so present stock being very extensive.

40, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,
16, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN*, A.D. 1818,
For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of Her Majesty's Regiments.

Every description of Silver Mountings for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.

Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.

N.B.—Names Engraved on Medals, and Repairs neatly executed. A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand.

Please observe, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN,
WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

TO SERVANTS WANTING SITUATIONS
Advertisements for Servants in want of Situations, as inserted in the IRISH TIMES for 6d. each.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., July 11.
Australia and New Zealand *via* Southampton; India (Bombay) *via* Southampton	One p.m., July 11.
America (New York)	One p.m., July 12.
Canada, by Canadian packet ...	Six p.m., July 12.
America (Boston) and Bermuda ...	Six p.m., July 15.
Portugal	One p.m., July 17.
Australia and New Zealand, *via* Marseilles. India (Bombay) *via* Marseilles)	Six p.m., July 17.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via via* Southampton	One p.m., June 19.
America (New York), Canada, by Canadian packet	Six p.m., July 19.
America (New York)	Six p.m., July 22.
West Coast of Africa	Six p.m., July 28.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., July 25.
India (Bombay), *via* Southamyton. America (New York). Spain and Portugal	One p.m., July 26.
West Indies and Pacific, Spain and Canada, by Canadian packet ...	Six p.m., July 26.
America (Boston)	Six p.m., July 29.
France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany ...	Six p.m., daily.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwardedonly by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and paid for, at the rate of 1s. for every such announcement.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, JULY 11.

Of the many striking discrepancies existing between Mr. Arnott and the Poor Law Commissioners as to matters of fact, that which the public will undoubtedly regard with most surprise is the difference of their statistics respecting the rate of mortality among the children in the Cork Workhouse. We have explained this discrepancy by showing that the Commissioners reduced Mr. Arnott's startling estimate of 20 per cent. per annum to their comparatively small figure of 4 per cent. by three successive operations, none of which was compatible with a fair solution of the question at issue. By throwing out of calculation the infants under two years of age, the percentage was reduced at one fell swoop from 20 to 12. By confining their estimate to the single case of last year, instead of taking the average of the last 8 years, as Mr. Arnott did, the 12 was further reduced to 5½; and by shifting the date at which their single year terminated from the 25th of March, which was the date given in their own inspector's report, to the 16th of April, the 5½ was further and finally brought down to 4 1-5 a number which does not much exceed the 3 4-5 which is the average mortality of the children in all the Workhouses of Ireland, for the year 1859. We have gone into the question, as our readers will recollect, somewhat more minutely than either Mr. Arnott or the Commissioners, and having separated the infants from the children properly so called, and divided the latter into three classes, from two to five, from five to nine, and from nine to fifteen years of age, we have shewn that in every class the rate of mortality in the Cork workhouse during the last eight years was for the infants nine times, and for the three classes of children respectively, five, eight, and nine times as great as it is among the juvenile portion of our labouring population. We are happy to acknowledge that the rate of mortality has been steadily diminishing from 1852 to the present day; but we have no reason to believe that there is any security against the recurrence of the high rates of '52, '53, and '54; and the most cursory inspection of the subjoined table will show that the year selected by the Commissioners, 1859, is altogether an exceptional one in their favour.

Annual per centage of Deaths among the Infants and Children in the Cork Workhouse for the eight years terminating 25th March, 1859.

	Infants.	2 to 5.	5 to 9.	9 to 15.
1852	128	44	19½	10
1853	190	24	13½	8
1854	168	27	27	10½
1855	120	19	15	7
1856	71	19	17	8
1857	63	13	10	5½
1858	101	16	10	4
1859	53	10	1½	5½

The first column exhibits a wholesale waste of infant life, to which but few parallels can be found, since the days of the massacre at Bethlehem, although the Commissioners coolly exclude the infant mortality from consideration, on the grounds that "it is not pretended that the dietary has had any injurious effect on the health of this class." We must observe that the dietary assigned to "this class" in the Cork Workhouse appears to us to be quite sufficient to account for the deaths. A pint of new milk, supposing it to be really milk, and not merely milk and water, and 12 oz. of white bread, supposing it to be very different from the "sour" and "gluey" stuff which Dr. Callanan and other witnesses found served out to the children on the occasion of their visits to the Workhouse,—this quantity, we say, of good bread and milk would be sufficient and proper food for an infant for any one day, or any four or five days consecutively. But every mother that has reared a family has found that sameness of diet is injurious to health, and a monotonous repetition of the same fare for months will almost certainly terminate the infant's existence. If to this consideration we add that, the Workhouse bread and milk, whenever they were tested, proved vastly inferior to the theoretical dietary standard, we have no difficulty in accounting for the fact that in five out of eight years that have elapsed since 1851, the number of infants dying in the workhouse has exceeded the average number in the house.

We shall not, however, dwell on the question of food, whether for the infants or the children, as the Commissioners have practically admitted the truth of Mr. Arnott's complaints, by ordering a thorough-going improvement of the dietary. We shall only, on this subject, advert to a passage in their circular which proves to our mind that the theory on which the Commissioners have been heretofore acting is radically unsound; and if it is not formally confuted, will, like all false theories, crop out again and again in practical blunders. Speaking of a general circular which the Commissioners had issued on the 31st of March last, respecting workhouse dietaries, "That circular," say the Commissioners, "had no relation to any complaint regarding existing dietaries. It recommended however certain improvements *as justified by a supposed corresponding improvement in the diet of the working classes*, and was directed more particularly to the suggestion of securing as much variety in the daily meals as might be practicable." Now this is the doctrinaire plan of the Workhouse test, carried out in the case of classes of paupers to which it is entirely inapplicable. Granted that the food supplied by the Workhouse to able bodied paupers should always, even in periods of the direst famine, be inferior to that attainable by labourers in employment outside, the sole reason for which such a rule should be acted on is to prevent those who can keep life and body together, putting themselves on the rates; but to apply such a rule to helpless children who have no room for volition in the question, and who can only be starved into the grave and not into industry, is a piece of pedantry, which would be ridiculous, were it not so detestably inhuman. Nor can we understand how the Commissioners can assert in the face of the Irish Press that their General Circular of the 31st of March last was issued "without relation to any complaint regarding existing dietaries." The *Irish Quarterly Review*, published in January last, called attention to the subject in an elaborate article. In the same month, Dr. Neilson Handcock read a paper before the Dublin Statistical Society, in which the mortality, the cost, the lamentable social mischiefs of the workhouse system, as applied to children, were powerfully demonstrated. Dr. Handcock's paper attracted particular attention from the contrast which he instituted between the results of the Workhouse system, and those of the widely different system adopted by the Protestant Orphan Society. He announced from the records of that noble charity that the deaths per annum among the orphans never exceeded *one per cent* and are frequently far below that average! and cited as a pendant to this fact, the following extract from the register of the North Dublin Union:—

"On the motion of Mr. Arkins, seconded by Mr. Hardy, the following Resolution was passed unanimously:—

"Having heard that a number of children are at present in the hands of the police, and presented for admission into this house:

"Resolved—That our clerk be directed to write to the Police Commissioners, requesting them to have the children kept for the present, as it would be nearly certain death to receive them into this house."

The articles in the Quarterly and in the Journal of the statistical society were duly noticed in the Press of this country; and the *Irish Times*, the first number of which appeared on the 29th of March, just two days before the date of the circular in question, included "the treatment of pauper orphans," as "among the main questions now pressing on public attention.' There does not exist, therefore, the slightest grounds for the statement that the commissioners had taken up the question of workhouse dietary, before any complaints had been published on the subject. As well might it be pretended that the reforms now being introduced into the army had no reference to the efforts made by the Press on the occurrence of the Crimean disasters. We suppose that when the abuses which have so frequently characterised the administration of Church patronage, we shall be told that the efforts of the press went for nothing in the matter. In fact it is a well-known plan of those who are compelled to carry out a Reform which is against their grain, to cry out that they were about to adopt the Reform of their own "mere motion," and were only delayed in the accomplishment of their benevolent designs by the injudicious zeal of those who pushed them on. We should respectfully recommend the Commissioners not to countenance, by their imitation, a species of pretence which imposes on nobody, and which only lowers those who resort to it.

At the urgent request of a very large number of influential Conservatives The Irish Times, from to-day, becomes a Morning Newspaper. We were more than satisfied with its success as a mid-day and evening paper. Indeed the sale has been so large as to tax to the utmost the powers of our machinery and the energies of the establishment. Still we received communications from all quarters urging us to furnish the reading public with our journal as early as they could procure one of politics opposed to their own; men engaged in business desired to know the latest news from abroad, and the most recent mercantile topics at home before proceeding to their offices. We have, therefore, made every effort in our power to meet an acknowledged want. Almost every large city in England has its cheap daily newspapers, some of them being conducted with first rate ability. In our city two parties, but not Conservative, are adequately represented by cheap journals, and it is unaccountable why the Conservative interest was not similarly represented until we took the initiative. We have engaged Correspondents in almost every town in Ireland. Our staff of Reporters is complete, and we have exactly the same Telegraphic intelligence as the best of our contemporaries. In order to meet the increased demand, we are now setting up a double quick machine of unusual power, and have greatly extended our premises. Our Morning and Evening Editions will be sent through the post to Subscribers, and to Agents in all parts of the country by the earliest trains. We are confident that our efforts to supply a sound Conservative Morning Journal at the lowest possible price, will meet with the same degree of encouragement as our previous endeavours.

The *Times* on the naval estimates —

Naval defences! What have we to defend? Why not sit on our white cliffs and defy the jealous rage of our Continental neighbours, as securely as if we lived on the shores of the Mississippi? No doubt, these are the questions that deprive us of several men who ought to be in the government, and who hold it a fatal delusion to go on arming for ever. But have we not something to defend, and are we quite so impregnable? We are not surrounded by white cliffs on every side, and we have a good deal on the outside of those cliffs worth defending. A comparison may help us to measure our weakness. There is another Power, our equal, and often our ally, equally populous, equally proud, equally aristocratic. She has this year been invaded by our nearest neighbour. In order to reach Austria, France has first to send an army over mountains and across seas; then to accomplish a bloody progress through some hundred miles of well defended country, before she arrives at the real gates of Austria. There, many hundred miles from home, diminished and wearied, France is actually knocking at those gates; and what are they? A narrow space of about thirty miles, between mountains and lakes on the one side, and a wide and rapid river on the other, has been fashioned by the hand of man into one fortified camp in the shape of four large fortresses girt by the rivers that cross this Thermopylæ. It is true there is one other point at which the Empire may be invaded. It is at a fortified city standing in a lagune, and reached by a causeway of some miles from the mainland. These difficulties overcome, some of the most tremendous passes in the world conduct into Germany, over lofty Alps and through horrid defiles. Yet the master of half a million soldiers within these formidable barriers, and otherwise unapproachable, is now only too glad of a respite, just a few days' breathing, from his assailant. "Press not so hard upon us," he seems to say; "give us time to reflect; perhaps we may satisfy you." Contrast these rugged approaches, this straight gate and narrow way, with the frontier we present to a foe. We are all frontier. Ports, harbours, rivers, bays, invite friend or foe. We give a neighbour twenty landing places within twelve hours of his ports. Fifty colonies and dependencies all over the world share our risks and divide our strength. More than all, the ocean is covered with our wealth. Scarce a week passes without the arrival of some rich galleon, which has been flying over the open sea, or straggling from port to port, scarce manned enough to keep due watch or hoist a sail. Where man can go, there we are accessible. Everywhere we dread an invader. We had need indeed of the dominion of the sea. She is the answer of plain common sense to the question we started with. Naval defences! What we have to defend? We have everything to defend, and we have to defend it everywhere; not merely in a quadrangle of fortresses, a Stelvio Pass, or a labyrinth of lagunes. If an armistice is accepted there, may we not one day want a respite?

Following the example of Lord C. Paget, we shall not do more than allude to the unfortunate circumstance, the outbreak of temper, possibly, on one side or the other, that may in one moment convert two friends into foes wherever they meet all over the world. But, if Austria last year had need of an army and fortresses, how much more our need? It is consolatory to believe that we have done as much as we could since the glass began to fall. The Naval Estimates were high last year, higher this, in both instances with good work to show for it; and this year the Estimates are complicated with two successive supplements. Is there not a cause for it when there exists so large an aggregate of naval power, which is not likely to have a foe unless it be ourselves? We are called on for supplementary additions to Army and Navy somewhat more than 3,000,000*l.* this year. Were war, indeed, to break out a million a-week would hardly keep the foe off our shore; everything would then have to be done at once, done at double cost, done ill, done possibly too late. Too late it would certainly be to prevent many an anxiously expected ship from finding its way into a hostile port suddenly rich in British spoil. We have nothing to say as to the items of this supplemental expenditure, except that they seem solid and reasonable. About 480,000*l.* for the wages and bounty of more seamen; about 247,000*l.* for victualling them; a Coast Volunteer and Royal Naval Reserve; about 240,000*l.* for wages to artificers, 648,000*l.* for materials, and 74,000*l.* for new works, make up not far from two millions. The fresh expenditure, then, is on the 10,000 sailors and marines, on the reserves newly organized, on the ships built and converted, and other solid additions to the national defences. Defences they are, and nothing more. We have no occasion to give the pert reply that we are not arming, have not armed, and will not arm. We confess the honest truth that we are arming, and will further arm, but only to protect ourselves.

The Estimates are always a prospective question. It is what preparation are we making for the future? The present state of things cannot be helped—it is not bad—but we turn with more confidence to what we shall have a year hence. We hope to see 50 ships of the line afloat, 37 frigates, and 140 corvettes, sloops, and gunboats. This is independent of the blockships. There will be more ships than these, if they should be required; but these will be in commission, and ready for any work. We have a reserve, however, beyond that of any other nation in our mercantile steamers. Of these there are altogether 1,854, of which 159 are above 1,000 tons, and 231 could be armed and fitted for war. There are 10,000 shipwrights in Great Britain over and above those in the Royal dockyards, and, on the usual calculation, they could turn out 80 corvettes of 1,000 tons each in one twelvemonths. Our steam factories could suppy them all with engines. In a busy and prosperous country the manning of the Navy must always be a difficulty. We have to bid against commerce for the protection of Commerce. Sailors are not like soldiers, who can be caught young, and taught their business in a year or two. They are a very restricted class, skilled labourers, and in great request. We cannot talk of them by tens and hundreds of thousands, as a Napoleon could do. Lord C. Paget promises much we hope not too much, when he tells us there are 3,400 first-rate seamen in the Coastguard, and that there have been enrolled 6,000 Coast Volunteers, who on an emergency, would eagerly come forward and supply the necessary portion of able seamen to a dozen line-of-battle ships. It is not the manning of the Navy that need cause any serious misgiving as to the future. But it is necessary to create a service; to recognise thoroughly the profession of a sailor in the Queen's service!! to give inducement not only to join, but to stay, and, if necessary, to return; and to extend the relations of the service throughout the whole class of British sailors. The day of the press gang are gone by; and the service must be made as honorable, as comfortable, and as attractive to a prudent man as any other employment within the reach of the class. To do this well must involve some further supplementary Estimates, and it is only doing what would have been done with ruinuos waste of strength, money, and time on the outbreak of a war.

Morning Post upon the policy of Louis Napoleon:—

Napoleon III. has paused in the full career of victory to tell the world that he is at the head of his army, not to destroy Austria, but to liberate Italy. He knows when he has succeeded, and is willing to save Austria from further loss, if she is wise enough to know when she is beaten. He has shown what the arms fo France can do, and he asks Austria if she wishes them to do more. In a word, he offers peace; and he does so because he is in a position to do it with honor, and with honor Austria may accept his terms. Had enmity to Austria been his motive, or the predominance of French power in Italy his object—had he, in short, had any suppressed evil purpose at heart, he need not have taken the step that has just given so much joy to Europe. He has never known a reverse since he took the field. It is scarcely likely that any disastrous repulse would have thwarted his future progress. He had but to push on, and in due time the four fortresses would have been taken, and the whole Austrian army, or rather what was left of it, would have been compelled to take refuge within the German territory. The Emperor of the French would then have stood before the world the first general of his age, and the most influential sovereign in Continental Europe. But though such a course would have covered him with military glory, it would not have made the case of Italy more secure than it is now. It would only have completed by frightful waste of life a work which may be finished by diplomacy. Cabinets may now conclude what camps began. It is well known for what avowed cause the sword was drawn. It is for the losing party to say if they will now concede what that cause implies. If so, not another shot need be fired. But if not, the soldiers of France are perfectly ready to march forward to further victories. It was for France and Sardinia, as conquerors, generously to give Austria the opportunity of rescinding her obstinacy and retrieving her error; and this has been done.

The proposals emanate from the right persons at the right time. The further prosecution of hostilities must have involved a fearful sacrifice of human life on both sides. Certain as we may reasonably feel that the Allies would have ultimately hoisted their flag on the ramparts of Peschiera, Verona, and Mantua, yet at what a cost to all parties must such triumphs have been won! No doubt their capture would have added to the military glories of France. But there is a moral greatness which is nobler than military renown, and no one understands that better than the Emperor of the French. He prides himself upon knowing how to do the right thing in the right way, and here is another instance of his skill in the discernment of his opportunities. It is perhaps too early for Austria to sue for peace, but not for Napoleon to offer it. He who has conquered every step can lose no dignity by forbearing to push his successes to an extent unnecessarily humiliating to his adversary. By offering peace now, he not only saves life on both sides, but he protects Europe from further complications. The nearer the allied armies approached the German frontier the greater must have been the seeming menace to the whole Germanic Confederation. Pledged, as the word of Napoleon was, to maintain the war within Italian limits, it would have been impossible for Germany to see without alarm his vicarious army pressing nearer and nearer to her own defences. To be prepared for war with France at a moment's notice would have been imperative, and experience shows that troops kept on the look-out for an excuse for hostilities soon contrive to make one. To have necessiated the placing of a Prussian army all along the line of the French frontier, and to have pushed the French army forward to the very borders of the frontier of Austria, would have multiplied the chances of hostilities with Germany a thousandfold. And though, if circumstances required these risks, Napoleon is not man to shrink from them, yet, when the fortune of war has not laid that necessity upon him, he is not so foolish as to create it; or rather, when he sees the opportunity of relieving all parties from the miseries of war, actual or prospective, he has the sense and the self-denial to embrace it.

It is now that the other powers of Europe will be called in to assist. The basis of negotiation must of course be in substance those which were declared beforehand—the regeneration of Italy. France, in offering peace, can contemplate no other terms. These imply the extension of Sardinia to the dimensions of a powerful kingdom by the annexation of such other territory as may be deemed proper; the disposal of Venetia in such a manner as shall secure its nationality and independence; the reform of the Roman State so as to preclude the necessity of any revolutionary action on the part of the people; and such reforms in Naples as shall raise that now depressed kingdom to the improved level of the rest of Italy, as she will be when the forthcoming counsels have taken effect. This done, the mission of France in Italy will be ended, the long-standing danger to the peace of Europe will have been removed. The Emperor of the French will then have only to return to his grateful subjects exalted in their eyes by his signal triumph, laden with the gratitude of all Italian patriots, entitled to the thanks of Europe, the confidence of England, and the respect of the great military Power whose position in Europe he never allowed himself to forget, even in those moments of victory when he had the strongest reasons for being proud of his own.

WELCOME LITTLE STRANGER.

(From the Leader.)

A youthful wife and expectant mother, panting for the honours of maternity, is an object familiar to us all. The premonitory symptoms of the happy event are matters of common knowledge. We all have heard the delicate inuendoes by which the coming birth is heralded, the gentle allusions to an addition to the family, the half-expressed half-implied desires as to the sex of the interesting offspring, the perpetual discussions as to the name of the hoped-for infant, "M or N, as the case may be." The baby's clotnes huddled beneath the sofa at the approach of visitors; the mysterious visits of the bespoken nurse, redolent of gin and small-clothes; the fond anticipation of coming paternity, apparent on the face of the expectant father; the classic pincushion, adorned with the classic formula; are not these all things of daily notoriety? Things, too, on which the unmarried and philosophic mind speculates with wonder, not unmixed with sympathy.

If, however, the little event does not come off, if any reference to children becomes a forbidden subject, if an allusion to christenings and baptismal ceremonies is sure to be followed by an hysterical explosion; if the baby's clothes are given to the poor; if the savour of gin departs from the house in company with the hope of childbirth, and the pins are pulled pettishly from the bosom of the too sanguine pincushion, then—well then—we are ashamed to confess, that the unsympathetic, un-maternal, and un-paternal world is apt to sneer.

We regret to state that her Majesty's ministers are in the position of the somewhat too-confident and disappointed mother. The Capulets and Montagues had made an end of their quarrels. Both Prince and people were weary of the feud and unless reconciliation had taken place, there would soon have been an end of both Capulet and Montague. Common danger makes common friends. So the high contracting parties took counsel together, and the end of their deliberations was, that "Juliet" Palmerston should be espoused to "Romeo" Russell. The sacrifice was great; but the necessity was great also. There were hitches, it is true, about the settlement—questions about the dowry. The Montagues remonstrated against the old nurse Cranworth being kept on the establishment; and the Capulets demanded a satisfactory compensation for the outraged memory of "Mercutio" Smith. The negotiations nearly went off upon the grave question—whether the name of Capulet or Montague should appear first upon the contract. It was indeed a "*mariage de convenance*," if not, as unfriendly critics said, a marriage "*a la mode*," after the style of Hogarth. The hopes of the rival relatives were based upon the prospect of an heir. The fruit of this ill-assorted union between the Montagues of Woburn and the Capulets of Cambridge House, was to be a genuine and illustrous Reformer. It is true that both the parents were advanced in years. But what of that? Evil tongues, however, who asserted that the rapidity of the matrimonial proceedings was necessitated by the honour of their parents and the legitimacy of their progeny, was silenced by the fact that the promised child was a long time coming. Every preparation had, indeed, been made The cradle was prepared in which the child was to be lulled to sleep. The pap-boat was ready loaded with milk, fit for the Whig suckling, instead of the strong meat of Manchester. The office of teaching the young idea to sprout had been entrusted to the congenial care of Gladstone. The congratulatory articles were ready written to announce the ministerial birth. Alas for human hopes! Neither ministers nor mothers are exempt from the universal law, that all mortal things are but vanity; and at last the fatal truth oozed out that there was no bith at all. All was over. Confirmed and hopeless sterility is to be the fate of the ministerial matrimony.

Fashionable Intelligence.

COURT CIRCULAR.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, the Princesses Alice and Helena, left Buckingham Palace at five o'clock yesterday afternoon for the Royal Pavilion, Aldershot Camp. A detachment of Life Guards escorted the Queen from the Palace to the private station at Vauxhall, on the South-Western Railway, and a special train conveyed her Majesty and the royal party to Farnborough.

Prince Leopold and the Princesses Louisa and Beatrice, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and Col. the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, left Buckingham Palace soon after three o'clock yesterday afternoon for Osborne, Isle of Wight.

Her Majesty the Queen held a privy Council at three o'clock yesterday afternoon at Buckingham Palace. At the Council an order was issued offering a gratuity to seamen already in the Royal Navy. The Hon William Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting.

Lord John Russell, Viscount Palmerston, and Earl Granville had an audience of the Queen.

DEATH OF THE KING OF SWEDEN.

The telegraph informs us that King Oscar died yesterday at Stockholm, having just completed his 60th year.

Illness had prevented him from taking any active part in the government of his kindom since the month of September, 1857.

The deceased Monarch was the son of Bernadotte, whom he succeeded in 1844. His Majesty was born in 1799, and married, in 1823, the Princess Josephine Maximillienne Eugenie, daughter of Eugene, Duke of Leuchtenberg, by whom he has had several children. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Prince Charles, who was appointed Regent by Royal ordnance. in 1857, when his father's illness rendered necessary the abnegation of royal authority.

The present king was born in 1826, and married in 1850 the Princess Louisa, daughter of Prince William of the Netherlands.

FOREIGN COURTS.

Berlin, July 6.

For the present the visit of the Dowager Empress of Russia to the Prussian Court will be of short duration. Her Majesty will leave here on Saturday next for Ems, where preparations have been made for her reception.

The Austrian Field Marshal, Prince Windischgraetz, accompanied by his military suite, left here to-day, in order to have an interview with the Prince Regent at the Palace of Babelsberg. The Secretary of State, M. Von Aberswald, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. von Schleinitz, were also present at the interview, when a deliberation took place.

Some sensation was created here to-day by the arrival of a French Cabinet courier from St. Petersburg, who travelled by special train on his way from Warsaw, and left immediately by the Cologne courier train for Paris.

His Royal Highness Tousson Pascha, only son of the Viceroy of Egypt, has arrived in Paris, accompanied by R. H. Galloway, Esq., *en route* for London.

The Conntess de Persigny has issued cards for an assembly on Wednesday next at Albert Gate House. His Excellency Count de Persigny will have dinner parties on the 13th, 16th, and 20th instant.

Frances Countess Waldegrave has issued cards for afternoon parties on Saturdays, the 16th, 23d, and 30th instant, at Strawberry Hill, from three until seven o'clock.

The Countess of Yardborough's ball is unavoidably postponed from Monday, the 14th, to Tuesday, the 19th.

Lord Abinger has arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street, from his seat, Abinger Hall, near Dorkington, Surrey.

Lord and Lady Frederick Fitzroy have arrived at the Oatlands Park Hotel, Walton-on-Thames.

Senor Don Felipe Eugenio Cortez (Deputy of the Republic of Peru) has arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street, from Paris.

Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Rochefort, family, and suite, have arrived at Clogrennane, from London.

Sir John Richard Wolesley, Bart., has left London. *en route* for the county Wexford, to attend the assizes.

Wm. Garrett and Mr. S. R. Garrett, Esqrs. have arrived at Janeville, Fenagh, from Rathmines, county Dublin.

Michael Dunne, Esq., M.P., has left the Hibernian Hotel for the Queen's County.

Lord Dunsandle has left the Hibernian Hotel for Galway,

Mrs. and the Misses Parnell are staying at the Hibernian Hotel.

Bilton Hotel.—Departures.—Colonel Tighe and Lady Louisa Tighe, Captain Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cobbe, Mr. and Mrs. Beresford; the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Preston, the Bishop of Tuam, and the Hon. Miss Plunkett, the Right Hon. Richard Moore O'Farrell, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Eccles, and Mr. and Mrs. Pilkington and party; the Earl of Leicester, the Hon. Colonel Ponsonby. Miss Kennie and Miss Parr, Captain Broughton, Captain Smith. Arrivals.—The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Westhorp, and Miss O'Callaghan.

Departures from the Galway Railway Hotel.—The Hon. the Dean of Tuam, Mr. and Mrs. Eccles and the Misses Eccles for the Highlands of Connemara; Mr. and Mrs. Manders, Mr. and Mrs. Fyndall, Mrs. Frace and family, Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead, for Oughterard and Recess; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. M'Cartney, Mr. and Mrs. Lennon, Miss Pilkington, Mr. and Mrs. M'Gregor, Very Rev. Dr. Kearney, Rev. Mr. G'Farrell, Messrs. Sidney, O'Brien, Forshaw, Guinness, Payne, Bianconi, Barnard, Dance, Greenwood, Willington, Worthington, Williamson, Newson, and Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Emond Grundy, for the Valley of the Twelve Pins; Mr. John Dean. Messrs. M'Dermott, M'Gaver, Walker and Justice.

The Army.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief will hold a levee at the Horse Guards on Thursday next, the 14th inst., at one o'clock.

The Royal Recruiting Commission have resumed their sittings during the past week, and have examined Captain James Fitzherbert de Teissier, Adjutant of the Second Royal Surrey Militia, and further examined Colonel Russell. The Commission adjourned on Wednesday till the ensuing week.

Captaian Cavendish C. Fitzroy, 68th Light Infantry, has been appointed extra aid-camp to Sir Charles Trevelyan, Governor of Madras.

The next examination for 40 Assistant Surgeons in the Indian military forces, will take place on Monday the 11th inst. and succeeding days.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Many of the regiments raised by the Parliament during the Great Rebellion were disbanded at the Restoration, and on the same day were re-levied for the King's service. The precedent may not be an exact one, but the transfer of our Indian soldiers from "John Company's" service to that of the Queen closely resembles it. What, then, was the course adopted under Charles II.? Grose, in his *Military Antiquities*, quotes from the *Mercurius Politicus* of February 22, 1661, an account of the disbandment of the Lord General's Regiment of Foot and Life Guards on Towerhill. "More than ordinary solemnity" was observed. The men were addressed at considerable length by the King's commissioners, Sir William Doyley, Mr. William Prynne, Colonel King, and Colonel Birch, who thanked them for their eminent services. The speeches being ended, "they all cried out with reiterated shouts and acclamations 'God save King Charles II.!' waving and throwing up their hats, displaying their ensigns, beating their drums, and discharging their muskets over and over till commanded to draw off to their respective colours." Afterwards they were made to lay down their arms at the Commissioners' feet, "in testimony of their disbanding, and then to take them up again, as being retained by his Majesty in service." The ceremonial is not material, though the observance of a few forms might have prevented the complaint made by our Indian soldiers that they were passed from one hand to another "like so many horses." It is material, however, to read that in 1661 the men thus transferred received, over and above their arrears, one week's pay by way of gratuity. This was no very magnificent gift, but probably the company's forces would have been satisfied with a not much larger concession. Surely the men who restored England to King Charles II. were not worthy of more liberal treatment than those who preserved India for Queen Victoria. Your obedient servant,

July 7. KESTREL.

The Navy.

Controller General of the Coast Guard.—No officer has as yet been appointed to fill Commodore Eden's post in the Coast Guard. The general belief is that the controllership has been offered to Captain Yelverton, of the Conqueror, and that if he does not accept it, Captain Francis Scott, of the Blenheim, who was mentioned in our columns three weeks ago, will have the situation. In the meanwhile the duties are conducted by Commodore Eden.—*Naval Service Gazette.*

Stokers of the Second Class.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having had under their consideration the Regulations contained in Circular Nos. 142 and 211, directing that men who volunteer as stokers in the Royal Navy, but who are not fully qualified for that rating, shall be entered as stokers of the second class, and for continuous service only, with the pay of £2 11s 8d a month (or 1s 8d a day), have been pleased to direct that in future such men may be entered either as continuous service men, with the pay above stated, or as non-continuous service men, with the pay of 1 5d a day (or £2 3s 11d a month); observing that none but perfectly desirable men are to be accepted for continuous service.—*United Service Gazette.*

In order to provide increased accommodation for the officers and troops at Chatham garrison who are undergoing a course of instruction in the Enfield rifle previously to embarking for India, the government has decided on the formation of a long-range practising ground at the rear of the barracks, near St. Mary's marshes, in addition to the present rifle ranges, so as to enable several hundred more troops to be instructed in their rifle exercise at Chatham without the inconvenience of forwarding them to Eastbourne. Major General C. C. Hay, the Inspector General of Musketry, has surveyed the ground in the vicinity of Chatham, and has reported so favourably on the advantages possessed by the locality that the government has decided on expending a sum of £17,000 in the formation of the rifle grounds, and this amount has been included in the supplementary estimates just laid before Parliament.

A letter received at Plymouth from Lyme, states that the Channel Squadron left Portland on Thursday morning, and were "creeping slowly" down Channel. It is understood that they will rendezvous in the vicinity of Torbay for a week.

The statement relating to the disturbance last week on board the Liffey, in Plymouth Sound, which appeared in the *Globe* of Thursday, was not entirely correct. The number of men who obtained leave in sub-divisions at Liverpool was never less than 30, and would have been more from the first but for a misinterpretation of the Admiralty Order. Leave could not be given at Plymouth without permission of the Port Admiral because the ship is under orders for "immediate service." Captain Preedy had made arrangements for the payment of the men's "comps" before the disturbance occurred. The officer adds that the crew generally are well-contented, and they are diligently instructed in seamanship, and passed for examination as fast as possible, in order that they may be rated. The Liffey is appointed to sail to-day for the Mediterranean.

Militia

The Royal Radnor Rifles were inspected on Saturday last by Lieut.-Colonel Preston, 45th Regiment, who expressed his satisfaction at the clean and soldier-like appearance of the men.

The Worcestershire Regiment of Militia completed their term of permanent duty yesterday, and have been dismissed.

The Herefordshire Militia, 530 strong, assembled at Hereford on Tuesday, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Northwick, for 21 days' training.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants.—R. G. Kinahan, to the Sidon; Arthur J. Day, to the Amphion. Master—F. Taylor (additional), to the Asia. Master's Assistant—Thomas H. Smith to the Imperieuse. Surgeon—John Jack, to the Liffey. Assistant Paymaster—W. H. Haswell, to the Simoon.

Cork.—Her Majesty's paddle-wheel steam-sloop Virago, six guns, Commander Dunn, arrived in this harbour yesterday, from Kingstown.

The screw steam-ship City of Washington arrived at this port from Liverpool at a quarter to three o'clock on Thursday, and having taken out board a mail and some cabin passengers steamed out at four o'clock on her voyage for New York.

Royal Warrant for Seamen's Bounties—(From a Supplement to the *London Gazette* of last night.) "At the Court of Buckingham Palace, the 8th day of July, 1859, present the Queen's most excellent Majesty in Council. Whereas her Majesty was graciously pleased by her royal proclamation bearing date the 30th day of April last, to promise and declare that the bounties of £10 for every able seaman, and £5 for every ordinary seaman, and £2 for every landsman, should be paid, in the manner therein directed, to every such able seaman, ordinary seaman, and landsman, not above the age of 45 nor under the age of 20 years, who should enter themselves to serve in her Majesty's navy; and it being judged expedient for her Majesty's service that a gratuity should be granted to able seamen and ordinary seamen, who are not pensioners, now serving in her Majesty's fleet her Majesty, by and with the advice of her privy council, is pleased to order, and doth hereby order, that a gratuity equal to half the respective bounties mentioned in her Majesty's Royal Proclamation, dated the 30th day of April last, shall be paid to all seamen above twenty years of age, not being pensioners, according to their several ratings who have now at least five years to serve in her Majesty's navy, and have not received, nor are entitled to receive any bounty under her Majesty's said proclamation, or under the order of her Majesty in Council of the 11th day of June last, relating to such proclamation; and her Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, is also pleased to order that one half of the said respective bounties so mentioned in her Majesty's said proclamation, shall be paid to all other seamen above 20 years of age who are not pensioners, according to their respective ratings, who have now five years or less to serve in her Majesty's navy, and who have not received, nor are entitled to receive, any bounty under her Majesty's said proclamation, or under the said order in Council of the 11th of June last, relating to such proclamation, on condition of their engaging to serve in her Majesty's navy for five years, if so required, from the date of this present order of her Majesty in Council.

"Wm. L. Bathurst."

SHIPS AND VESSELS ADDED TO THE NAVY.

A return is issued "of the ships and vessels added to the navy between the 31st March, 1858, and 1st January, 1859 distinguishing those which were added in accordance with the general scheme of works for the year, and those which were added in consequence of subsequent orders, and also of the frigates and sloops which would have been launched according to the general scheme of work for 1858-59, but which were deferred on account of the men being removed to ships of the line."

The screw ships added to the navy between the 31st March, 1858, and the 1st June, 1859, according to the original scheme of works for 1858 9, were—Ships of the line:—Donegal, 101, 800 horse power; Windsor Castle 100, 500 horse power; Revenge, 91, 800 horse power; Edgar; 91, 600 horse power; Hood 91, 600 horse power; Hero, 91, 900 horse power; London, 90, 500 horse power; Lion, 80, 400 horse power. Frigates; Top

Western, 94 95; Leeds Northern, 45½ 47½; Manchester, Spitalfield, and Lancashire 47 ½ ½; Midland, 102½; North British 56 57; South Eastern, 91½ 72; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 91½ ½; York and North Midland, 74½; Consols close steady and firm at 95; Shares inactive at above rates, and with the exception of Great Northerns and North Easterns, much the same as at opening. Luxemberg good; Canadas steady since yesterday; tendency firm; Railway Shares from 8 to 15 francs higher.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR EVENING EDITION OF SATURDAY.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

SERVIAN AND ITALIAN INDEPENDENCE.

A letter from Belgrave, published in the *Presse d'Orient*, states, that about sixty young men belonging to the best families of Servia, have solicited commissions, to form a corps to fight in favour of Italian independence.

The gunboats destined for the bombardment of Peschiera have been launched on Lake Di Gardo.

A letter from Trebizonde says that Persia is making great preparations in anticipation of war with Turkey.

The *Presse* of Vienna, says that another French squadron of ten vessels was seen from Trieste, on the 5th instant, bearing towards Venice.

The Semi-official Correspondence of Madrid declares, while describing independence:—"Spain will still maintain the neutrality so long as the Italian Princes and the Church are maintained."

SOUTHAMPTON, SATURDAY.—The Herald has arrived with £10,000 specie, and brings the Calcutta and China mails saved from the Alma.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—JULY 9th 1858.

Hardinge v. Hearn.

This was a special suit set down for the opinion of the Court. The question turned on the construction of a will, in which the testatrix bequeathed four legacies, of £300 each, and directed that the interest of the residue of the property should be applied to the use of her mother. The clause in the will on which the question turned was in effect that on the death of the mother, she directed the interest of the residue of the money to be paid to her sister, Miss Mary Purdon, and further directed her executors to pay the the residue of the principal sum, with any interest that might be due thereon at the time of her marriage, in the event of her marrying during the lifetime, or after the death of the mother of the testatrix, then, that the interest of the residue of the principal sum should cease to be payable to her, and should be paid to the two nieces of the testatrix, the Misses Lefane. The other property not disposed of by the will was given to the two other sisters of the testatrix. Miss Mary Purdon died in 1852 unmarried. The chief question for the decision of the court was whether under the clause of the will referred to, the nieces of the testatrix or her two sisters, who were her residuary legatees, were entitled.

His lordship decided in favour of the two neices of the testatrix.

Mr. Brewster, Q. C., appeared for the principal party interested, and Mr John E. Walsh, Q. C., for the two nieces.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—JULY 9.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

Before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice O'Brien, and Mr. Justice Hayes.)

This case came on for argument as to whether it was competent for the court to grant a charging order against money standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery. It appeared the defendant, Mr. O'Keefe, had formerly held the office of Assistant-Registrar in the Court of Chancery, and after 20 years service he retired an a peusion of £1,000 a-year being one-third of his salary, payable out of what is called the suitors' fee-fund. The plaintiff, Mr. Quinn, having obtained a judgment against Mr. O'Keefe, sought to attach the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds being the amount of one quarter's annuity, for the payment of which an order had been made by the Lord Chancellor, and for the purpose filed a petition in the Court of Chancery, which was refused by the Master of the Rolls, on the ground that under the 3rd. and 4th Vic., chap. 105, secs. 23 and 24, he had not authority to attach money: stock and funds being only named in the account. Under the 135th section of the Common Law Procedure Act, certain charging powers were given, and the plaintiff, failing in Chancery addressed his application to the Court of Queen's Bench. and contended that the charging order ought to be granted. The defendants resisted the application, on the ground that the fund sought to be charged was not such an ascertained fund as the court could make an order against, being subject to other claims and might possibly be exhausted before Mr. O'Keefe came to be paid; and also on the ground that the 135th section of the procedure act, whilst proceeding for the cases of debtors having Stock shares or money enabled the court only to charge stock shares and annuities, omitting the word "monies." Another clause provided that the granting of such a charging order should not prevent the governors of the Bank of Ireland, or the officers of any other corporation, from permitting the transfer of stock shares or money. The plaintiff, submitted that the 135th section should be read as including the word "money" and that anyother construction would render the enactment, abortive and inoperative.

Mr. J. E. Walshe, Q.C. and Mr. Gamble, were connsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Sullivan, Q. C. and Mr. Exham, for the defendant.

The Court granted the charging order.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—JULY 9.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a special jury.)

Brennan v. Whelan.

This case was resumed at the sitting of the court, and had not concluded when we went to press.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED	THURS	FRID	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols	—		93½	93⅜ ½	94⅛ ⅜	94⅜
Ditto Account	93⅛	93⅛ ½	93	93⅜ ½	94½ ⅛	94⅞
3 per Cent. Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞ 93	92⅞	92⅞	93⅛ ½	94⅛ 94	94⅞ ⅜
Ditto Account	92⅞	92⅞	92 ¾ ⅛	93 ⅛	92⅞ 94	94½ ⅜
Bank Stock	—	239½	240	239¾	—	240

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JULY 9.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per cent consols	94⅜
Ditto for new Account 10th August	94⅞
New 3 per cent Stock	94⅛ ⅜
Ditto for New Account 10th August	94½ ⅜
Bank Stock	240
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
City Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d	87
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Waterford and Limerick 4½ per cent of £500	100¾
JOINT STOCK BANKS.	
Hibernian Bank	33
Royal Bank of Ireland	22½ ¾ ½
National Bank	55¾ ⅞ ½
STEAM.	
British and Irish	38½
City of Dublin Steam Co. 50l. Shares, improved	94
Ditto shares of 1836	44¾
Ditto Half Shares,	47½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Consumers' Gas Co	8½
MINES.	
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)	3½
Carysfort Mining Co. (Limited)	¾ ⅞
Mining Company of Ireland	13½
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	43¾xd
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43
Dublin and Drogheda	69
Ditto New Thirds	23
Dublin and Wicklow	5¾
Great Southern and Western	105½
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal	51¾
Ditto Half Shares	25⅞
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dublin and Wicklow six per cent. perpetual	12⅛

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MARKET—JULY 9.

Another rise has again taken place to-day, in the English Funds of ⅜ per cent. above the quotations of yesterday, consequent upon the early proposals of peace and the scarcity that still appears manifest in the Market of Stock. The Market here presented a firm aspect at an improvement on yesterday's quotations for Consols cash at ½ ⅜ for account, ½ per cent.; for New Threes Cash, ½ ⅝; and for Account a similar rise. Bank Stock is also scarce and improved a ½; Local Debentures, nothing done in them; Railway Bonds again asked for and there are some of various kinds for sale; National Banks an improvement of a ½ on last price would have been given for these shares; Royals, a few for sale at last price buyers of British and Irish and City of Dublin, Steam and Steam Ship Building Shares; Grand Canal Stock for Sale, as are Patriotic Insurance Shares; Consumers' Gas firm at 8½; Carysfort Mines firm, at last prices; nothing done in General Mines Mining Company of Ireland, buyers don't seem inclined to give the last price for them; Wicklow Coppers not dealt in, but firmly held; buyers of Cork and Bandon, Cork and Passage offered for sale; Belfast Junctions improved a half, and firm at it; Drogheda rose £1 10s. on the £75 shares for cash, and ½ more for account; the Third Shares rose ½ for account; Wicklows improved ⅛; rather firm at the rise; Cashel Stock maintained the late advance, and rather scarce at the price, 105½; Killarney Junctions asked for; Midlands done at last prices; buyers of Waterford and Limerick £50 shares, —; in the Preference Railway Shares, the Wicklow done at last price, 12⅛, and firm at it; Dundalk Preference, 9½ would be given; an improvement of a sixteenth on last price. Buyers of Cashel Preference, and Waterford and Limerick Preference; the return of the Bank of England for the past week, or comparison with the last return exhibits the following changes. In the Bullion a falling off of £232,468. In the reserve of notes a falling off of £369,005, and in the rest an increase of £47,967. The payment of the dividends on consols commenced on the 8th, and has let loose a large sum of money, which is now very plenty, and could be borrowed at about 2 per cent. for a short period, on Government Stock.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, JULY 9.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money and Account	94⅞ 64
New Three per Cents.	95⅛ ⅛

NOON PRICES.

Consols money	94⅞ ⅛
Consols Account	94 ⅞ 5
New Threes	95⅛ ⅛
E. Bills	24
Caledonians	80¾ 1
E. Lancashire	59
Edinburgh and Glasgow	71½ 2
Great Northern	101½
Do. A.	84
Great Western	57¾ ½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	96
L. and N. W.	94⅞
Do. S.	94
Manchester S. and Lincoln	37⅞
Midland stock	102¾ ¾ 3
North British	56½
South Eastern	71⅞ ½
York N. and Bek.	90½
Lombardo Venetian	9½ ⅞
Do. new	9⅞

REMARKS.—Consols opened firm at 94⅞ ⅛, but soon advanced to buyers at 95. They are now very steady at ⅞ 5. The share markets open firm at last evenings rates, improving with consols, and are now very firm at the rate of the day. Stock very scarce and little offering. French and Canadians very firm.

12·30 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money and Account,	94⅞ 95
New Threes,	95⅛ ½

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money,	95⅛
Do. Account,	94⅞ 5⅛
New Threes,	95⅜ ⅜

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 9.—Sales of cotton probably about 12,000 bales, at very full prices. No imports to-day.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JULY 9.—Firsts, 99s.; seconds, 97s.; thirds, 88s.; fourths, 83s.; fifths, 66s. 2,000 in market.

SHIPPING.

BELFAST.—Wind, S.W. Arrived—Phamtom, Nantes.

QUEENSTOWN.—Wind, calm. Arrived → Leipzig (s.), Milford Haven. Off—Robert, Monte Video.

WIND AND WEATHER.

IRISH—Belfast, N. by West, wet; Ballymena, S.E., dull, Dundalk, S.E., fine; Armagh, S.W., gloomy; Coleraine, W., wet; Derry, S.W., wet; Enniskillen, N.N.E., fine; Newry; S., fine.

CORK, W., fine; Queenstown, calm; Waterford, N.E.; Limerick, W.; Kingstown, N., all fine.

CORK CORN MARKET.—Barley, 13s. 6d.; Oats, 12s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

The outgoing teachers under training by this excellent society, numbering upwards of sixty males and females, were examined yesterday at the institution, in Kildare-place. They were subjected to a searching examination previously for many days by written questions, and acquitted themselves, we understood, in the most creditable manner. The Holy Scriptures and Church Formularies were the subjects of the Rev. M.F. Day's examination, and a wide range of secular knowledge, that allotted to Mr. Wilkiuson, the training master of the establishment. The musical exercises were conducted by Mr. James Hill with his usual ability, and the address to the teachers was delivered by the Rev. Alexander Pollock, and of the honorary secretaries of the society. Beautiful specimens of needlework, executed by the female students, were exhibited on the occasion, and elicited the commendation of the ladies who were present.

Among those who witnessed the examination were the Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, M.A., honorary secretary; Rev. W, Le Poer Trench, D.D., honorary secretary; the Rev. Arthur Palmer, Rector of Guelph, diocese of Toronto; Rev. Dr. Beomey, diocese of Huron, Canada,; Reb. W. Greene, Rev. Alexander Leeper, Rev Henry, A, Burke, Rev. Mr. Coghlan, &c. The Rev. Dr. Trench presented a bible and prayer-book to every student.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

A special general meeting of the society was held on Thursday.

Earl of CLANCARTY, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The report of the council was read, from which the following are extracts:—"The office of president of the society being now vacant, the council reccommend that the Earl of Carlisle, who has been called by her Majesty to resume the chief governorship of Ireland, be elected thereto. The council have caused an address to the Earl of Carlisle to be prepared, which they now submit with the view of its being sanctioned. The council have to submit to the society a report received from the joint committee of natural philosophy and of the house which recommends the erection of working-rooms for the Director of the Natural history museum, at a cost not exceeding £300. The council, fully impressed with the necessity of providing proper accommodation for the society's officers recommend that they be empowered to expend a sum upon the same, not exceeding that named in the report."

It was resolved that his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle be re-elected president, and that the address now read be adopted and presented by the society, at such time as it may be his Excellency's pleasure to receive the same. That a sum not exceeding 300*l.* be placed at the disposal of the council, for the purpose of providing any additional apartments for the officers connected with the departments of Natural History or Natural Philosophy as the council may deem necessary.

An Assistant Secretary having reported the donations presented to the society, the marked thanks of the society were returned to the several donors. The society then adjourned.

LATE SHERIFF'S CASE TRIED IN DROGHEDA.

Michael Caraher, Esq., late high sheriff of Louth, *v.* John Spicer, merchant.

David Lynch, Esq., assistant Barrister for Louth delivered his judgment in Dublin this week in this case which was tried at the late quarter sessions of Drogheda. The learned assistant barrister in delivering his judgment stated "that he felt bound to give the plaintiff a decree for his poundage on the value of the goods seized which was proved on the trial to be £1,500, and he would therefore give a decree for £40 (the amount for which the civil bill was brought); the fact of the interference of the plaintiff having been the cause of the sheriff not being able to realise the value of the goods seized by him (and so have executed the writ) was the ground of his judgment." Having given a decree for the sheriff's poundage he could not allow the sheriff the expenses incurred by him in the execution of the writ and cited several legal authorities in support of his judgment.—*Drogheda Argus.*

FIRE AT KNOCKLOFTY.—Owing to the well-directed exertions of Constable Prender gast, Clonmel, a clue has been obtained to the origin of the recent destructive and much-regretted conflagration at the Earl of Donoughmore's farm-yard. A young lad named Walter Symonds, about seven years of age, and son of one of the herdsmen has confessed to having incautiously lighted a match within the shed. The spark communicated with some straw, and ignited it, and the little fellow unfortunately endeavoured to extinguish the little flame at first by throwing a large bundle of straw upon it, and, finding this but naturally increased the fire, he ran away to hide himself.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

Some lads from Caherciveen were coursing on the island of Valencia last week; a hare was started and run down, but as each dog came up he put his nose to puss, who sat licking herself unconcernedly, then walked away without further molesting her. The hare was taken up and carried to another spot and set down, and here again not a dog would touch her. Other hares started and despatched in true beagle style. After several trials, this one hare was suffered to go away into a corn field in the Knight of Kerry's demesne.—*Valencia Correspondent.*

CAPTAIN LAWSON.—During the time that this gentleman filled the post of County Inspector for this district, he earned the good will of all. Obliging and courteous in his manner, he was nevertheless a strict disciplinarian, as the character of the force while under his command fully testified; and now that he has retired into private life, carrying with him the esteem of all parties, we think it would not be ill-timed if the public would mark their sense of his conduct as a gentleman and an official during his stay in Sligo, by presenting him with a testimonial of their regard.—*Sligo Champion.*

Father Daly, of Galway, has obtained a loan of £10,000 from private capitalists in London, at the rate of 4½ per cent., to be expended in the improvement of the town of Galway.—*Galway Vindicator.*

The Queen has sent, through the Hon. Col. Phipps, £3 to Nancy Boyle, better known as Nancy Morony, bread dealer, at Kilkee, who, as announced in our columns, recently gave birth to three sons at one birth. —*Limerick Chronicle.*

GALWAY—WORKHOUSE DIETARY.—It will be perceived from our report, that the required change had been made in the workhouse dietary, by which a more varied nutriment will be given. The change, though most essential to the condition of the inmates, will not stand the union more than a halfpenny in the pound, which is, after all, judicious economy.—Mr. Cusack deserves our thanks for this good service in the cause of the poor..—*Galway Vindicator.*

THE LINEN TRADE.—WHITE GOODS.—The slight turn recently noted in the sale of finished linens continues to act on the market, and sales have been much more active, for the American trade especially. Stocks in the hands of bleachers are in pretty small compass, evidencing a fair demand all seasons, seeing that the quantity of goods sent in from the different places of finish was very large; and had it not been for the effects of the drought, the turn-out from the bleach fields would have been the most extensive known for a long period. Home demand has not fallen off, a steady course of sale marks that portion of the trade, and of late a better class of goods is taken by the masses of consumers.

The salaries of the Dispensary doctors in the district of Borris-in-Ossory are about being raised although the majority of the Guardians are opposed to that measure.

SPEECH OF SIR J. PAKINGTON ON THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Sir J. PACKINGTON.—After the speech of the noble lord I am happy to say that I shall not think it necessary to detain the committee at any length, nor have I the slightest complaint to make of the tone and manner in which he has treated this subject. (Hear, hear.) On the contrary, I am anxious to bear my testimony to the ability with which he has performed his duty, and considering the very few days which he has held his present office, the committee must feel that it is highly to his credit. (Cheers.) I am bound too to acknowledge the candour and fairness with which he has referred to the efforts made by the late Government to increase the efficiency of the navy. He has confirmed that which I felt it my duty to state as to the force which we turned over to our successors, that having found when we went into office 26 line of battle ships—12 in the Channel and 14 in the Mediterranean—we left behind us 40, which number will be increased to 50 by the end of the present year. I heard from him, too, with the greatest pleasure, that the present government, intend to adopt the whole of the estimates of the late government, unusually large as they undoubtedly are (hear). In fact, the House and the country must rather begin to wonder why the late change of government took place (a laugh). There are two subjects of paramount importance in the public mind just now—our foreign relations, and our national defences. We have had the most distinct assurance from the Premier that, with regard to our foreign relations, the present government are content "to walk in the path chalked out for them by their predecessors" (hear, hear). They have adopted our policy, and they make no complaint of it. And with regard to our national defences, I have the double satisfaction, as a member of the late government, and as an Englishman, of hearing from the noble lord, to-night that our estimates are accepted and our plans approved. (Hear, hear.) I confess, therefore, I am at a loss to know why we forfeited the confidence of the House of Commons—but, having forfeited it, it is satisfactory to have the compliment paid us of being told that our successors can do no better than tread in our steps, with regard to these two subjects of paramount importance. (Hear, hear.) The first statement made by the noble lord was that the Government had determined to place three superior line of battle ships in stations round the coast. I should like to have some further explanation on that point. I presume they are to be deducted from the Channel fleet.

Lord C. PAGET.—No, they are three ships which are ready to be commissioned, but are not yet in commission.

Sir J. PAKINGTON—In that case I think the measure may be a very prudent one (hear, hear). The noble lord next alluded to the course taken by the late Admiralty with regard to the medical officers and chaplains, and he seemed to make some complaint of our not having remedied the grievances urged by the masters and paymasters. I will now advert to what fell from the noble lord with reference to a most important subject, upon which I wish that he had afforded us more information—the intentions of the government with regard to an extension of the bounty. The noble lord has on former occasions avowed his disapproval of the principle of a bounty, and I think, considering that circumstance, that he treated the subject with the utmost fairness. He admitted, with as much fairness as if he had been one of the strongest supporters of the bounty, that the experiment has been completely successful, and I don't think it is presumptuous to say that the success of that measure is in a great degree a test of its merit. How could we obtain a fleet? Only by offering a bounty. It happened that at that moment, from different causes—partly owing to the prevalence of easterly winds, and partly owing to its being the season when the Baltic and the North American trades were just commencing—an unusually small number of merchant seamen were available in our ports; and nnless we had adopted the principle of a bounty we could not have turned over to the present government 26 line-of-battle ships and 13 frigates in a state of perfect efficiency. We had no hesitation in adopting the principle of the bounty, and although I am sorry the noble lord doubts the wisdom of that measure, my consolation is that I believe he will be almost alone in that opinion. The noble lord says the bounty is excessive. I told the house on a former occasion that the bounty was certainly high beyond any precedent, but if we had not made the bounty high beyond all former precedent we should have failed in our object, and we should not have succeeded in manning the fleet. I believe that no bounty has been resorted to in this country since 1815, and it must be remembered that in the interval immense changes have taken place in the general condition of seamen, and in their rate of pay. I think, when the accidental scarcity of seamen and the high rates of pay offered in the merchant service three months ago are borne in mind, very little consideration will convince the House that it would have been perfectly useless to offer a low bounty. In fact, if we had not offered a high bounty we should not have been successful, and I believe by the course we adopted we have obtained the fleet we required. My earnest hope is that the adoption of a sounder system, providing a steady and permanent reserve for the supply of the navy, and carrying into effect the recommendations of the Royal Commission, will prevent future Governments from being compelled to resort, as we were obliged to do, to the unusual course of offering a very high bounty. I now approach a statement of the noble lord which I heard with great surprise, and, so far as I understood him, with great regret, and I am sorry that the noble lord did not furnish us with some further explanations on the subject. He told us that a Council had been held to-day, and that an order in Council was to be issued, but he did not tell us what was its object. If I understood him rightly, the Government have made up their minds to extend the bounty to other seamen who were previously in the service.

Lord C. PAGET.—To a portion of them.

Sir J. PAKINGTON.—I think I have some right to complain of the imperfect explanation afforded by the noble lord, and, although I will not presume to censure a measure which I so imperfectly understand, and, on that gronnd, I express my opinion very guardedly, I must say I am afraid the Government have established a precedent which may hereafter be found most inconvenient and objectionable. I think the noble lord's statement did not justify the course which I understand the Government have determined to adopt. He frankly declared that there had been no dissatisfaction or discontent in the fleet. When we offered a bounty we were told, I believe by my hon. and gallant friend near me (Sir C. Napier) and by other very high authorities.—"The certain result of your measure will be to spread discontent and dissatisfaction throughout the fleet, and you will be obliged to extend the bounty to other men." I never felt more firmly determined—and my colleagues completely concurred with me—to resist any such demaud, and my opinion has been justified by the result. The noble lord has admitted, in the broadest terms, that there has been no discontent or dissatisfaction among the seamen. He has told us that the Government have dermined to deal generously with the seamen of our fleet. that principle undoubtedly, I concur, but I say that we have dealt generously with them. The noble lord has told us that when we examine the estimates in detail we shall not only find charges for the bounty, but for those new allowances and advantages, such as clothing, bedding, and other things, the grant of which I think, shows a disposition to deal with seamen in a most generous spirit. But upon what principle do you think it necessary to extend to men who were previously in the service the bounty which we offered to induce other men to enter it? I entreat the government to recollect that this course is wholly without precedent. I believe that there have been three occasions on which a bounty has been given, but in no instance has it been extended to seamen previously engaged. The right hon. member for Carlisle (Sir J. Graham) told us on a former evening that, at the commencement of the Russian war, the government of which he was a member abstained from giving a bounty to seamen. I think he did not explain why that course was adopted, but if I am not very much mistaken, the main reason was that an Act passed in 1835, the 5th and 6th William IV., contained what I think a very unwise clause, providing that whenever a bounty was offered every sailor then in the fleet was to start a new engagement for five years, and in consideration of such new engagement was to receive the bounty. It is quite clear that the Government of which the right hon. baronet was a member shared the opinion I now express as to the impolicy of that provision, for, under his auspices I believe, in 1853 an Act was passed by which it was repealed, and the necessity of extending a bounty to seamen previously in the fleet ceased to exist. The clause to which I have referred, whether wise or unwise, was never acted upon, and I fear if the Government now introduce for the first time what I think a dangerous principle, that you cannot on an emergency offer a bounty to man your fleet without incurring the great and unnecessary expense of extending that bounty to all men who were previously serving. The practical result will be to deter Governments from resorting to this most useful measure—one, I admit, which ought not to be lightly adopted, but which may be most valuable when some pressing occasion may arise. The noble lord complained of the form of our proclamation in regard to bounty, comparing it to a Russian ukase.

Lord C. PAGET.—I meant that it was an arbitrary proceeding, being without the sanction of Parliament.

Sir J. PAKINGTON.—I admitted on a former occasion that the late Government took upon themselves a very great responsibility, and the step was subsequently sanctioned by Parliament. I thought it was to the form of our proclamation that the noble lord objected, and I was about to say that in drawing it up we strictly followed precedent. I am glad that the Government intend to introduce a Bill for carrying out the report of the commission on the manning of the navy; but the late Government were not open to the accusation that has been repeatedly made against them as to their having been very slow in arriving at a decision on this point. I beg to say we do not in the least deserve that charge. The commissioners reported in the month of February, the Government had to consider their report, and the noble lord seems to have forgotten that for a considerable interval of time, there being no Parliament sitting, it was impossible for the government to announce their decision. A few weeks only had elapsed after the presentation of the report before Parliament was dissolved, and in the Queen's Speech, delivered on its reassembling, there was an intimation that this point had been decided. We could hardly, therefore, have been more expeditious in the matter. The noble lord alluded to the great number of shipwrights that we added to the dockyards in order to accelerate the ship-building operations now going on, and he announced the change which the present government are resolved to adopt, at a cost to the country of about £100,000. I am not prepared at this moment to give a very decided opinion one way or the other as to the policy of what the government have done; but one part of the noble lord's reasoning I could not accept. He says it would be very hard on the shipwrights that they should be turned adrift just at the time of the short days after having been employed all the summer by the Government. Now, however natural this feeling may be as between man and man, I must say that in dealing with the public money you are hardly justified in spending 100,000*l*, to maintain shipwrights whom you don't want. The great question is, "Do you require them or not?" If you do, then the Government deserves credit for employing them, and certainly had we remained in office, and the services of these men had been called for at the end of the six months, we should not have hesitated to retain them. The course he took was founded on the recommendation of the Surveyor of the Navy. Sir Baldwin Walker came to the late Board of Admiralty and suggested that an additional force of shipwrights should be taken on for six months to expedite particular works and to clear off arrears. Upon his advice we determined on engaging these 1,300 extra shipwrights for that period accordingly; and if, at the end of the first six months, he had informed us that the men would be wanted for six months more we should then have thought that a sufficient justification for our taking the course now adopted by our successors. That is a matter of which the Admiralty must be the best judges. If they are prepared to assure the House that the work in the dockyards is in such a state that it is desirable for the interests of the public service, and not merely on grounds as it would rather appear, of private charity, that these men should be kept on for the whole financial year, then I certainly will not offer the slightest objection to their proposal. The noble lord next stated that I claimed credit for ships which really belonged to my predecessor. Sir, I don't know of anything that has passed or that has fallen from me on which this assertion is based; but I must in the most distinct manner repudiate any intention ever to make any such claim. (Cheers.) And let me add that I think we have had a little too much party feeling and party views mixed with our discussion relating to the navy; and I quite agree with my noble friend opposite that the more this is avoided the better. (Renewed cheers.) I am content with having during the period I had the honour to be at the head of the Admiralty endeavoured to do my duty to the country as well as I could (cheers). What I have done has been most kindly acknowledged, and by none more than by some distinguished members of the present government. I have no wish to detract from the merit due to other men; and if party discussions on this subject have reluctantly on my part been forced upon me, I for one, do, not want to renew that of which we have had too much already. This great question of restoring the strength of the British navy, and keeping it up to the point at which it ought to be maintained, is one of such paramount national importance and intense interest at this moment that it infinitely transcends everything which savours of party. As I have endeavoured to do my own duty in this matter I doubt not the present government will also endeavour to do theirs; and I am sure that no man in this house will give to their services a fuller or more frank recognition than I shall (cheers).

PLAYGROUNDS NEAR TOWNS.—A meeting has been held in Willis's Rooms to further the objects of the Recreation and Playground Society. Lord Shaftesbury, ever foremost in works of love and kindness, presided. The report shows that the society at present has been able to accomplish but little. The movement is young, but it will grow; for it is founded on truth, it is in accordance with nature, and it at once seeks to elevate the mind and improve the body. If this material age of factory-chimneys and enterprising builders every bit of greenery is fast fading awaw from the suburbs of our towns. Let us have recreation-grouds by all means. To aim at the *mens sana in corpore sano* for the masses of his fellow men is one of the philenthropist's highest duties. —*Evening Herald.*

SCOTCH PRISONS.—The 20th report of the Directors of Prisons in Scotland has been printed, and forms a blue-book of 80 pages. As usual, this report is rather occupied with matters of mere detail, of no interest to the general reader, than with any salient feature of prison discipline. Two remarkable cases of suicide are reported from the local prisons. In the first case, a boy, confined in Dumfries Gaol, made away with himself in order to escape 40 days' durance; the perpetrator of this bold act of self-destruction was only 10 years of age. The other suicide was committed by a male adult in Ayr prison; this man was untried, and so committed suicide, as it were, in order to escape from an irksome and disagreeable confinement, perhaps under the stings of a guilty conscience. Last year 2,114 persons (1,119 males and 995 females) constituted the average number of criminal prisoners, and 72 that of civil, immured (it is presumed) as unfortunate and insolvent debtors. The report of the Rev. W. Brown, Chaplain of the Perth General Prison, contains the following interesting passages, tinctured, however, with that tone of "pious" sentimentality peculiar to the Puritanical school, while we encounter the old Judaizing jargon about the "Sabbath," which is now, of course, as Saturday, a *dies non* in a religious sense. Mr. Brown writes:—"The prisoners in general continue highly to appreciate and steadily to improve the means of education at their command. Unhappily there are a few, but very few, of our inmates so obtuse as to be incapable of overcoming, after a reasonable probation, the ordinary difficulties of the initiatory lesson books. There are also a few not quite so opaque, who, though eventually surmounting the impediments incidental to beginners, are nevertheless incompetent to read with any degree of intelligence. The non-improvement of such unhappy creatures, in a merely educational point of view, must doubtless be attributable to causes over which we have no control. Taking prisoners as we find them, irrespective of creed, real, professed, or conventional, believers and unbelievers, and in consideration of the fact that every one is misled by the promptings of the natural heart; in a greater or less degree, too, by the example and the teachings of the wayward and designing--a fictitious knowledge of men and things---of the world and its ephemeral pleasures; this, lamentably, being the case, that 'they have chosen their own ways' 'walking in the sight of their eyes,' as do others at large, unrestrained by law and uninfluenced by grace---we treat them as it is our province and duty to do, simply as erring mortals, amenable to a power superior to that of man. The reclamation of the criminal, however. is a work encompassed with many difficulties."—*Leader.*

HERRING FISHING.—For the last ten days a body of fine large herrings have frequented the Bay of Crinan, and the lucky possessors of nets have reaped a rich harvest; for though the take of each boat has seldom exceeded a few hundreds, the quality has been so very superior as to command the almost fabulous price of 18s per hundred. The news having spread abroad, and the Lochfine fishing having almost entirely ceased for the present, on Monday last about a dozen boats were carted over from Ardrishaig, and went to work with superior apparatus and experience. Most of the crews have been rewarded on both Monday and Tuesday evenings with a few hundreds each, none having taken more than 500; but, as the price ranges from 12s. to 15s. the wages realized are not to be despised. Eighteen boats fished on each night. Herrings are caught in numbers in this place in the early part of the season with rods and lines, but the size is small and the quality inferior.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

THE COURAGE OF THE EMPEROR.—The *Sentinelle* of the Jura relates the following episode of the battle of Soleferino:—We were fighting desperately to get into Cavriana. The Emperor came to satisfy himself as to what was going on; the balls whistled round us, and a shell bursting close by made his Majesty's horse rear. The escort proceeded to the head of the battalion, and the fire became warmer, as the uniform of the generals and the cuirasses of the Cent Gardes served as points to aim at. The colonol threw himself in front of the Emperor, and said, "Sire, do not expose yourself; it is at you they are aiming," "Very well, replied the Emperor with a smile, "silence them, and they will then fire no longer." This expression gave us fresh vigour, and I know not how it was, but at a bound we gained 100 yards and in twenty minutes after we had taken Cavriana.

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ST. DOULOUGH'S, COUNTY OF DUBLIN.—The work which the committee have set themselves to effect in preserving from further ruin this venerable abbey church is likely to enlist the sympathies of Englishmen, as well as of liberal and enlightened Irishmen. The building was lately brought under the notice of the Antiquarian Society of London, in a paper read by Mr. Parker, of Oxford, who inspected it carefully two years ago. He considers it one of the most curious constructions of church, house and castle, that he has met with. It is said his views on the subject will also appear in a forthcoming book by him on "The domestic Architecture of the Middle ages." The following account is given by Lewis;—"The ancient Church of St. Doulough, which is still tolerably entire, is one of the oldest and most singular religious edifices in the country. It is situated on an eminence at the extremity of an avenue about fifty yards in length, at the entrance of which is a low granite cross supposed to have been originally placed over the south porch. The church is about forty-eight feet long and eighteen feet wide, with a magnificent square embattled tower, and is built with the limestone found in the neighbourhood, with the exception of the mullion of the windows, the key-stones of the arched roofs, and the more ornamental details, which are of oolite, or fine freestone, probably imported in a previously finished state from Normandy or England. The south porch, which rises like a vast buttress at the south-eastern angle of the tle tower, contains a low, and imperfectly pointed doorway leading into a crypt, with a stone roof groined, and divided into small compartments, one of which is almost entirely occupied with the altar tomb of St. Doulough, the staircase leading to the tower, and the pillars supporting the roof. From this a low doorway leads into the eastern portion of the church, which is twenty-two feet long and twelve feet wide, lighted at the east end by a trefoiled window, and two smaller windows on the south, and one on the north side. This part of the church, and also the tower, are evidently of much later date than the rest of the building, which is supposed to have been erected in the tenth century—the groining of the roof the tracery of the windows, and other details contrasting strongly with the under portions of the structure. Between the south windows of the church, and projecting into its area, is the staircase leading through the upper portion of the porch to the tower, and opening into a small apartment with two pointed windows, beyond which is an apartment immediately under the roof, thirty-six feet in length, and very narrow, having that portion of it which is under the tower rudely groined. In the south porch a staircase leads from the apartment called St. Doulough's Bed, 5 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 2½ high, and lighted only by a loophole; the entrance is extremely low and narrow, the roof is vaulted, and in the roof is a small hole, through which a bell rope appears to have passed. The roof of the church forms a very acute angle, and the stones of which it is constructed are so firmly cemented, that it is impervious to water, though it has been exposed to the weather for eight or nine centuries. This singular edifice comprises within its narrow limits seven different apartments, two staircases, and a great variety of windows of various designs, and door cases all different in character."

Mr. Justice Therry, after a service of nearly thirty years in New South Wales—during which period, besides other high offices, he filled the prominent ones of Attorney-General and Judge of the Supreme Court, has returned to England by the Duncan Dunbar.

Mrs. Eliza Wright, the widow of a naval officer, who had her spine injured whilst travelling on the North Eastern Railway, has recovered £450 as compensation from the company.

DEATH OF A CHILD FROM POISON.—INQUEST.—On Thursday, a child named Mary Anne Burke, residing with her parents in Millar's-lane, drank a quantity of fly-water, which being poisonous, terminated its existence in a few hours. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict returned in accordance with the circumstances. The carelessness of parents in the lower ranks with regard to their children is, it is to be feared, the cause of not a few accidental deaths in the infant population.—*Northern Whig.*

WESTPORT UNION.—At the last meeting the board were some time engaged in considering the most effectual means of preventing the influx of such a large number of illegitimate children with their mothers into the workhouse, thereby saving the present very heavy expenditure of the rates for the maintenance of such persons, many of whom are the victims of seduction. Having read over a long list of such cases now in the workhouse, the board were unanimous in directing that Mr. Jordan their solicitor do take proceedings against the fathers of three such children as a beginning.—*Mayo Constitution.*

THE POTATOE CROP.—We have received various and conflicting accounts relative to the potato crop, and to the appearance of "blight" in various districts; and from all the information we can glean from reliable sources, we are of opinion that the blight has appeared in very many places, but very slightly affecting the stalks, and those only of the earlier planting.—*Ibid.*

BROWN MARKETS.—Larger supplies have been shewn at the public markets in the different counties, and these supplies were readily picked up at the extreme points reached at the close of the past month. Ballymena market was not large on Saturday; it was much more active than the previous market, and all sets of linen goods were freely taken off. The latter markets shewed continued improvement in demand, buyers entering more readily into stock. The shirt front trade has been active, all the hands engaged in that department of the business finding regular employment. Damaks are a pretty fair sale. Drills have been largely moved; the chief production at present going on is to order. Power-loom goods continue moderate in stock.—*Northern Whig.*

A PROFESSIONAL WOMAN-BEATER.—James Keenan, a most repulsive looking character, was charged with violently assaulting his mother-in-law, a very old woman. Prosecutrix deposed to the fellow's ruffianism, which, accorcing to her evidence, was interminable. Mr. Tracy—How often has this man been here? Mr. Lindsay—This is the twentieth time, sir, for beating his wife, his mother-in-law and his children. Mr. Tracy—You are to be imprisoned for two months, at hard labor. I will never give you less. I only wish I could give you six months with fifty lashes.—*Northern Whig.*

TREAT TO HOSPITAL NURSES.—The managers of Guy's Hospital have this year for the first time set on foot an experiment of considerateness for the toil of their servants which we hope to see followed by other hospitals. Yesterday the entire staff of day-nurses, forty in number, were given a holiday, and treated to a pic-nic, at Hampton Court. Two commodious *chars-a-banc* conveyed the nurses to their destination, where they betook themselves to the usual amusements of the place, and seemed heartily to enjoy themselves. The pic-nic is to be repeated for the staff of night-nurses at Guy's; and the "sisters" of the hospital wards are next week, we hear, to have a day at the Crystal Palace.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of the Right Hon. Georgiana Dorothy, Countess of Carlisle, late of Castle Howard, in the County of York, was proved on the 15th of June, and probate granted to the Right Hon. George William Frederick, Earl of Carlisle, K.G., P.C., the son and sole executor. The personalty sworn under 30,000*l.* The will is in her own handwriting, and disposes of her jewellery and other valuable property, much of which consists of presents from Royalty and persons of rank and distinction, which she has specially bequeathed amongst her family and friends. The bequests are numerous, and covers many pages, and the countess concludes her will with the hope that these memorials will be received with a cheerful spirit and valued for her sake, many of them being serviceable. There is no disposition of her money. The will was commenced on the 3d of June, 1848, and the date at the conclusion is the 27th Jan, 1849. A codicil was made on the 4th of January, 1852, confirming the will.—The will of the Venerable Archdeacon Berens, Edward Berens, M.A., late archdeacon of Berks, Prebendary of Sarum, and Vicar of Shrivenham, was proved on the 24th of June by the joint executors, the Right Hon. William Reginald, Earl of Devon (the nephew of Lady Catherine Berens, the relict), and Henry Hulse Berens, Esq., the nephew of the deceased. A legacy of 200*l*, is left to each of them for their trouble. The Archdeacon leaves his curate, the Rev. C. B. Calley, 200*l*; his maid servant, Mary Viners, 100*l*,; and legacies to his other servants. He bequesths to Miss Clare, residing with the family, 1,000*l*., and to the widow of his nephew Harenc 3,000*l*. The residue, real and personal, he bequeaths to his wife, the Right Uon. Lady Catherine Berens. He expressed a wish that 1*l*. should be given to each bearer of his coffin, and also a thick blanket presented to every poor family in Shrivenham, and Watchfield, having more than two children to support. The personality sworn under 45,000*l*.—The will of Sir Arthur Ingram Aston, G, C. B., late of Aston Hall, Cheshire, was proved on the 24th of June by Charles Stainforth and William Loaden, Esqrs.—the personality 16,000*l*. The testator having purchased the expectancy in his estates of his great-nephew, Charles Talbot, son of the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Talbot, and to his heirs male, and in default to his great-nice, Mrs. Blanche Chetwynd, and her issue male; on failure, to his sister, or his right heirs. He has left an annuity of 200*l*. to his old and valued friend, Edward Nugent Murta. The will is short, bears date the 16th of April, 1859, and the testator died on the 5th May. The will of Captain Henry William Craufurd, R.N., formerly of Calcutta, but late of Tillington, Sussex, was proved on the 25th of June by Mrs. Craufurd, the relict and sole executorix—the personality in England estimated at 12,000*l*. The will is short, written in his own hand, and is dated Calcutta, 9th of January, 1854, bequeathing all his property to his wife if there are children; but, if none, then two-thirds to his wife beyond 5,000*l*. under marriage settlement, and one-third to his sister, leaving to his brothers and sisters, as tokens of affection, either some article he has possessed or money if he should acquire much. He died on the 29th of April last, at Tillington.—*Illustrated London News.*

RAFFAELLE'S ORIGINAL DRAWINGS.—The University of Oxford, during the repairs of its public galleries, has liberally consented to the removal of its original drawings by Raffaelle and others, from Oxford to the South Kensington Museum, where they will be exhibited for the next two months. Permission has also been given to the Science and Art Department to take photographs of these drawings required to complete the extensive series of Raffaelle's drawings which have been collected by the department from public galleries at home and abroad.

The Case of Fletcher *v.* Fletcher was concludded on Friday by the following arrangement.—"The plaintiff is now satisfied to withdraw all imputations upon the motives and conduct of his uncles. Colonel Fletcher had acted *bona fide*, and to the best of his judgment for the welfare and benefit of his nephew, with no other object than to restore him to a healthy state of mind and body, both of which Colonel Fletcher believed to be diseased and undermined." That all imputations were to be withdrawn against the firm of Fletcher, Alexander, and Co.; the plaintiff to be at liberty to investigate the accounts of the firm. Colonel Fletcher and his brother, Mr. James Fletcher, will pay their nephew £100 a-year in quarterly payments dating from January 1859, except during such time as he shall be in the receipt of an income of £300 a-year. The annuity not to be assignable. In the present action the damages and costs to be entered for the plaintiff, and no further action to be brought on account of the plaintiff's detention at Kensington House.

Mr. Prentice I have only to state this, that the plaintiff has brought this action in order to show his friends and the public that he is not of unsound mind. I believe the examination of yesterday fully satisfied the jury that he is not. That being so, Mr. Fletcher has given his assent to the terms which have been proposed by the other side. At the same time on behalf of Mr. Fletcher, I beg entirely to withdraw all imputations that the defendant, Colonel Fletcher, was actuated by improper motives in his conduct towards the plaintiff or that the firm of Fletcher, Alexander, and Co., had endeavoured to prevent any investigation into their accounts.

The Lord Chief Justice—That removes all odium attaching to Colonel Fletcher of having acted in this transaction from sinister motives. I think, therefore, the case has now reached that stage when the jury may be spared the trouble of any further investigation.

The Foreman of the jury then declared that they were all of opinion that Mr. Fletcher was of sound mind, The jury were then discharged.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT IN CRICKET.—On Friday week, in a match on the Tunbridge Wells Common, played between Tunbridge Wells and Penshurst, one of the players of Tunbridge Wells, named Mewell, in the second innings, bowled out the whole of the opposite party. He was much applauded on account of the feat, and a subscription was immediately made for him on the ground, which was very liberally met. We hear that a watch, bearing a suitable insciption, will be presented to him, subscriptions for which are being raised.

GOLD SEEKING IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Griffin, a gentleman from Leamington, has this week passed through Moffat provided with all the tools necessary for gold digging and washing, and accompanied by the miners from Leadhills. The scenes of their explorations are to be the head of Moffatdale, and in the neighbourhood of St. Mary's Loch.—*Moffat Times.*

CATCHING A TRUENT.—It will be seen by the Parliamentary report that Mr. Brady yesterday obtained leave of absence for a fortnight, on the ground of having urgent private business to attend to. The hon. gentleman's furlough was, however, brought to a sudden and unexpected termination, for the Speaker, having observed him in the house a few minutes after his leave of absence had been granted, revoked it. This, proceeding is, it seems. proscribed by the practice of the House.

VACCINATION OF CATTLE.—The *Medical Times* says that in Holland there are three assurance offices for cattle's iives. One company has all its assured cattle vaccinated, as a preservation against contagious pneumonia. Another company innoculates only when the disease has invaded the animals' stalls. The third company does not vaccinate at all. It has been calculated that the first company has lost 6 per cent. of cattle; the second. 18 per cent.; the third, 40 per cent.

COST OF THE NATIONAL COLLECTIONS.—The following was the cost of the various national collections in the year 1858-59—viz., the British Museum (establishment) 53,670*l*.; the buildings, 32,765*l*.; and the purchases, 19,130*l*.; the National Gallery, 9,033*l*.; scientific works and experiments, 5,218*l*.; the Royal Geographical Society, 500*l*.; the British Historical Portrait Gallery, 3,704, ; the Science and Art Department, 77,055*l*.; the Museum of Practical Geology, 6,186*l*.; and the Royal Society, 1,000*l*.; making a grand total of 207,996*l*. The total sum expended on the purchase and laying out of the grounds of Kensington Gore Estate from 1851 to 1858 inclusive amounts to 372,100*l*.

A MONSTER TENCH.—A few days since, Mr. Robert Smith, plasterer, of Little Brighton, caught in the Captain's Pit, Liscard, a female tench of the following extraordinary dimensions:—Length, 22 inches; girth, 20 inches; and weighing 9½lb, During forty years' practice in angling Mr. Smith never saw so large a fish of the same species.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

A DELIGHTFUL EMBRACE.—In jumping and sprawling along the river we had several opportunities of witnessing the dreadful toil and danger which these travellers by water endure, dragging their laden canoes, inch by inch, against the flying stream, and making portages of the cargoes where the rapids intervened, carrying sacks of flour, bales of bacon, casks of molasses, &c., over a trail all but impassable to the disencumbered tourist. Towards the evening of our second day the trail suddenly left the river edge through a belt of timber, to my infinite gratification; but my satisfaction was changed into dismay as I emerged from the forest, and saw it hanging like an irregular ladder of ropes against the tide of a towering mountain, disappearing for a space behind a cleft rock, but turning up anon as it wound like a varicose vein over the polished brow of a bald crag in the "seventh heaven." I was the first to commence the ascent, and mounted straight up, without looking behind, until my lungs called for a respite, when an involuntary shudder rippled over my nerves as I contemplated my precarious elevation; but my reverie was cut short by the bump of a head on my heel, which proved to be that of the leading Indian. As there was no possibility of passing I was compelled to "move on," and another spell of dangerous climbing brought me to a sharp narrow angle, where the mountain hip became a perfect precipice without twig or bramble to break the startling sight. I was terribly blown when I came to the fearful spot, but the crumbling rock and the proximity of the Indians forbad an instant's pause, and most providential I shall ever deem it, for before a feeling of funk could arise I was round the salient point of projection, and six hurried steps threw me into the embrace of a sturdy bush, in whose gnarled bosom I snatched a warmer transport of panting delight than I ever remember enjoying in any other bosom, either human or divine, with which I have come in contract during my chequered career. Talk of bosoms of snow, bosoms of peace, and bosoms of love, but the bosom I shall ever cherish in my heart of hearts will be the bosom of the scrubby mountain bush, in which I drew a deep, full breath of thankfulness for its timely support in a most trying moment. The Indians got over with as little concern as a policeman would walk down Portland-place; but let not that subtract from the terrors of this pass, for I almost believe these fellows could walk like flies across a ceiling."—*Vancouver Correspondent of Daily News.*

DIPLOMATISTS AT FAULT—When Bonaparte left Elba for France, I (the late Duke of Wellington) was at Vienna, and received the news from Lord Burghersh, our Minister at Florence. The instant it came I communicated it to every member of the Congress, and all laughed—the Emperor of Russia most of all. "What was in your letter to his Majesty this morning" said his physician; for when he broke the seal he clapped his hand and burst out a laughing?" Various were the conjectures as to whither he was gone, but none would hear of France. All were sure that in France he would be massacred by the people when he appeared there. I remember Talleyramd's words so well—"Pour la France—Non?"—*Rogers's Recollections.*

THE NEWSPAPERS IN FRANCE.—The best trade now going on in Paris is that of a journalist. Very many daily papers were suppressed after the *coup d'etat*, and the legal risks and difficulties in the way of founding new ones are so great that the number of journalists now existing is small in relation to the demand for them. They are printing night and day, and sell as fast as they print. It is quite a common thing to see everybody in a railway carriage and an omnibus with the latest newspaper in his hand, and many read as they walk. The stall-keepers in the streets gain immesne profits by letting newspapers out to read for a few minutes. In the Palais Royal, the Place des Vosges, the Champs Elysées, under the piazzas of the Odeon Theatre, and many of the localities where there is free space to place a few chairs, crowds of people may be seen early in the morning, who pay a sous for the sight of a journal, the fee simple of which only costs three. Besides the regular journals, "bulletins" of the war are cried about the streets professing to give all the latest news at the low charge of one sous. Although there is never anything in these pamphlets but extracts from newspapers, and the news is generally that of yesterday, the public, especially that large part of the public to whom reading is a work of some difficulty, is glad to have the war news in a cheap and compendious form, and to be relieved from the trouble of seeking it out in the columns of a newepaper. Three or four yonng men with whom the idea of starting these bulletins originated, have shared three or four thousand pounds profit among them within the last few weeks.

THE LATE PRINCE WINDISCHGRAETZ.—The family of Prince Windischgraetz, who was killed in the battle of Solferino, have just announced that event to the public. The deceased, who held the rank of colonel, was born on the 19th October, 1821 and was the son of Prince Verland and not, as has been erroneously stated, of Marshal Prince Alfred. The confirmation of the intelligence of the prince's death was conveyed in a despach from Count Walewski. The family in order to relieve themselves from the cruel state of uncertainty in which they were placed, requested information from General de la Marmora, the Sardinian Minister of War. through the representative of a great German power at Turin. The general, in his turn, applied to the French head-quarters whence the information was received that Colonel Windischgraetz had been found dead on the field of battle surrounded by 1, 2000 killed and wounded, both Austrians and French.

NEW COMET.—M. Dien announces at Paris that on Sunday evening, July 3, at 10·15 evening, he discovered a new comet in the constellation of Perseus. Its nebulous intensity is equal to a star of the ninth magnitude.

Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector, is holding an inquiry at Manorhamilton into charges preferred against a medical officer in that Union.—*Sligo Champion.*

Foreign Intelligence.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The following is the letter of the *Times* Paris correspondent, dated Friday, 6 p.m.:—

Whether anything more serious will arise out of the interruption to the carnage going on in Italy time will soon tell, but it is certain that the fact of a suspension of hostilities has diffused more real satisfaction among the public than anything that has occurred for a long time. The *national amour propre* is naturally flattered by the success which has attended the French arms, though at so tremendous a cost of life; but the joy with which the hope of the war soon coming to an end is hailed surpasses any such feeling.

It is remarked that the *Moniteur* is silent as to the party from whom the demand for the suspension of arms emanated; but I think I can assure you that it came from the Emperor Napoleon. We are curious to learn the real cause of this step; whether it be the great loss of life, which is hardly compensated by great victories, or the rapid extension of the revolutionary element in the war, which might eventually prove as troublesome to the conqueror as the conquered, and the re-appearence on the scene, of agents whose co-operation may after all be too dearly purchased; whether the Emperor is elated with success, and wishes to tempt fortune no further, or that compunction begins to be felt for the blood that has been shed in a war which, so far as France is concerned, is so little capable of being justified. Some people think the Emperor is anxious to finish the war in Italy in order to have a campaign on the Rhine. All this, however, is for the present little more than conjecture; the only fact we know is that the Emperor has obtained a suspension of hostilities, and the hope we entertain is that in the interval something will be done to stop this slaughter altogether.

The *Patrie* announces that the gun-boats intended for the bombardment of Peschiera have been launched on Lake Garda. The news of the armistice agreed to by the two Emperors arrived at the head-quarters of the King of Sardinia at the moment the artillery was about to open fire against Peschiera.

The General commanding at Marseilles has informed the War Department that the seamen captured on board the Austrian ships have asked to be employed in the merchant navy. The Minister of War consulted his colleague of the Marine Department, and ordered that these men should be kept in the island of St. Marguerite, which is opposite Cannes, and, I am assured, a most healthy situation, until a decision is come to. The letter of the Minister of Marine to the Minister of War, dated yesterday, the 6th of July, puts an end to all uncertainty on the matter, and instructions are sent to the General commanding at Marseilles, in conformity with the desire expressed by Admiral Hamelin. With reference to this subject, I am assured on authority, that the Austrian prisoners have been from the commencement treated with all the regard due to their unfortunate condition.

A letter from Trebizond of the 22d of June, received in Paris, informs us that the Persian Government is making preparations in anticipation of a war with Turkey. Independently of the camp of Sulanich, where the Shah is at present, another camp is being formed at Udjan, a small town of the Aderbeijvan, situate a few leagues from Fevris. The four army corps, which Persia has under arms, are placed under the orders of French officers in the service of the Shah, but they are nominally commanded by Persian generals. An army of 60,000 Russians is proceeding by the Caspian sea to Chiva, the capital of independent Turkistan. This expedition has been sent with the approbation of the Shah of Persia, who is at war with the Turkomans. The mission of the son of the Khan of Chiva to St. Petersburg, about three months since, had completely failed. On the 2nd of April last the Russians obtained possession of Veden, the stronghold of Schamyl; it appears, however, that they were not able to maintain themselves in it.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—The suspension of active hostilities is announced with a serious notification appended in the *Moniteur*, indicating that the time has by no means come for any diplomatic interference in the contest, the pause being purely of a military character. The *Augsburg Gazette* has announced that Austria will only treat for peace when she occupies the heights of Montmartre, and to read Vienna journals no symptom of any consciousness of having lost Italy is discoverable. As to Napoleon III. giving up at this time of day his programme of an independent peninsula from Alp to Adriatic, "those who dream of that contingency don't know their man, and are not of their epoch."

The *Morning Herald* has been seized; a rare occurrence, though the general hostility of that paper to the French government has been long obvious. Yet this morning it had nothing particularly forcible in that line of writing, and it is no longer a ministerial sheet.

They have not done with Lord Malmesbury and his man, Scarlett, at Turin, for a diplomatic note has been sent to Lord John Russell, by Count Cavour printed at full length in *Le Nord*, to-day, in which he complains that Sir James Hudson was instructed to denounce the entrance of Piedmontese troops into Parma and Piacenxa, as a "cruel and unjustiable exercise of force against a weak state;" Malmesbury and Scarlett testifying to its previous neutrality. Cavour shows that no such neutrality was kept, and abundantly proves his case, not only by facts, but by the refusal of Pallavicini on the part of the widow Regente, and Count Formi, on the Duke of Modena's to annul the private vassal treaties with Austria, called by Malmesbury himself, *a standing opprobrium*.

What is to become of these two branches of the "heptarchy" in Italy, or of the late Austrian Arch-Duke of Tuscany, is a mystery—unless Don Miguel is to be restored at Lisbon; the fugitive Duke of Brunswick, now a member of the Paris *demi-monde*, reinstated on his demi-throne; the Count de Chambord provided with a new crown; the Orleans dynasty fitted up with a fresh loyal establishment; and, finally, Solouque invested with an equivalent for his sable sovereignty. England was so indifferent to the loss of poor King Theodore's crown of Corsica that she allowed his Majesty to linger in the King's Bench Prison. The Manx crown has passed out of the House of Derby; that of Monaco passes unnoticed on our Boulevards and in our cafes; while there are two "Grand Masters," one in Italy and one in Russia, claimants for the Isle of Malta; besides a "Duke of Mantua and Gonzaga" living at Paddington.

The Sultan of Constantinople is announced to be *en route* on a tour of inspection in his island of Candia, and means to visit his vassal the viceroy of Egypt after the Beiram festival, according to telegram from Marseilles (6th July).

Among the various shuffling of cards going on in Germany, Bavaria, it seems, is to mobilise as many troops as she has the financial means of moving any where into Austrian Tyrol, to garnish that part of federal teritory "against the inroads of Garibaldi."

The Tyrolese have an old grudge against Bavarians, whose presence in their hills and valleys they resented with rifles at their last appearance there in 1808, when Munich sought to "annex" Tyrol.

The Paris papers are discussing which of the two conspirators, Antonelli or Mazzini, is working most mischief just now in Italy, the Swiss or the Carbonari. In the days of Tully it was *Antony* who worked evil, and who nailed the orator's head and hands on the Roman rostrum to extinguish freedom with the voice of its most powerful assertor. *Le Siècle* says the cardinal is the Polignac of the Papacy; *Monsignori* yet unfledged may have to rue the results of his policy.

"Nullo luet hoc Antonius svo."

THE ARMISTICE.

A private letter from Paris reports the causes currently assigned for the abrupt armistice. "The Roman difficulty is the stumbling block of the Emperor. The Pope, on hearing of the appointment of Massimo d'Azeglio to command corps raised at Bologna to fight his Swiss legions at Perugia, determined at once to excommuniate the King of Sardinia. This placed the Emperor in a critical position, for it is of the first necessity with him to keep on good terms with the clergy. He hesitated no longer and wrote to Francis Joseph."

The following "communicated" note has been sent to the French journals:—

"It would be premature to attach any very great importance to this news (the telegram announcing the armistice). As yet there is no question of anything but a military fact, and not of a diplomatic arrangement."

MORE ABOUT KOSSUTH.

By a channel for whose authenticity we can vouch, we learn that "Kossuth has surrendered his republican plans respecting Hungary, in deference to the Emperor Napoleon." Our authority adds, that "Kossuth will recommend his countrymen to elect as King of Hungary some royal person not unacceptable to any of the great Powers, *probably* one peculiarly acceptable to England."—*Spectator*.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JULY 4.—At the close of his letter, your correspondent at the head-quarters of the Austrian army observes, that when Solferino was to have been saved from an overwhelming attack, "there was no reserve or covering corps of any kind." By the *Wiener Zeitung* of yesterday evening we learn that the 1st and 7th were reserve corps, but that the support given by the former to the 5th corps at Solferino was tardy and inefficient. So much has already been written concerning the battle of Solferino that I cannot venture to give the detailed and "authentic" Austrian account in full, but some passages from it plainly show that in the course of the day blunders of no common magnitude were committed. This is sufficiently proved by the order of the day, which was issued by Benedek at Saltonze after the battle; he thanks the troops under his command for their gallantry, and says:—"After having been victorious throughout the day, we were obliged, in obedience to higher orders, to quit the field of battle, and to retire behind the Mincio. Lieutenant-General Rohn, the ex-Commander of Piacenza, is now at Venice as Adlatus to Lieutenant-General Alemann, the commander of the fortress. The military authorities profess to think that Venice will not be taken by the French, but there is a strong impression on my mind that the Queen of the Adriatic is about to pass into other hands. His Majesty has given orders that the outlay for the "march-rations" (*Etappen-Portionen*) for the imperial army in Italy is to be defrayed by the "Territorial Fund;" which in plain English means that the Venetians are every month to deposit 120,000,000 florins in silver, the sum required for the maintenance of 200,000 men. The provincial authorities for Lombardy have retired from Mantua to Laibach, and those parts of Lombardy which are still in the hands of the Austrians are now subjected to the imperial *employés* in the kingdom of Venice. His Majesty has also ordered that the Venetian *employés* are not to quit their posts, "unless the Imperial army is obliged to withdraw."

According to official advices of the 24 from Cherso, a French corps which is said to be 10,000 strong, has landed at Lussin Piccola. The bridge between the islands of Lussin and Cherso has been destroyed, but still provisions have been demanded by the invaders in Ossero, which is in the last mentioned island. As few people have ever heard of Lussin (Lossini), it may be as well to state that it is at the entrance to the Gulf of Quarnero, close to Pola and opposite the mouths of the Po.

The prisoners of war, who left this morning for Bohemia, were permitted to receive presents of eatables and "smokables," but all drinkables were forbidden. One of the four Zouaves this morning expressed his indignation at the shabbiness of the Austrian authorities, "who give us black bread." "Perhaps you expected to have biscuit," said the gentleman to whom the Zouave addressed himself? "Not exactly," was the reply, "but such brave fellows as we are ought to have white bread." The sausages and cigars were pronounced to be "excellent." Such arrangements have been made that the wounded will soon arrive here at the rate of 1,200 a day.

The *Presse* has received the following telegram:—

"TRIESTE, JULY 6.—A second English squadron of ten ships is sailing towards Venice."

THE FRENCH SQUADRON IN THE ADRIATIC.

The following is an extract of a letter from Antivari, 30th of June:—

"On leaving Messina the first division of the siege fleet was ordered to make for this Turkish port, close to the Austrian frontier, selected as the general rendezvous for the siege fleet. We anchored on the 23d, and ever since vessels towing gunboats of every kind have been arriving daily. We have now here six French vessels of the line, with three French and three Sardinian frigates, all screw steamers, forming what may be called the high seas squadron, and commanded by Admiral Desfosses in person; then four paddle-wheel frigates, three floating batteries, and 23 gun-boats of the 1st, 2d, and 3d class, which compose the siege fleet commanded by Admiral Count Bouet-Willaumez, and intended to operate on the Austrian coasts. It has taken ten days to assemble this force in the Adriatic, chiefly owing to the small size of the gun-boats, some of which are not longer than the larger wherries of your Parisian boatmen. We are quite ready, and we now await the Emperor's orders to act, for our movements will, of course, be combined with those of the army."

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes the following letter from Count Cavour in answer to the address presented by the provisional deputation from Bologna to the King:—

Turin, June 28, 1859.

Gentlemen—His Majesty the King desires me to thank you for the address presented to him in the name of the inhabitants of the Romagna, in which address, expressing the wish to be annexed to Piedmont, these inhabitants invoke his dictatorship. His Majesty, solely intent on the thought of delivering Italy from the yoke of the foreigner, cannot venture on an act which, by causing diplomatic complications, would tend to render the attainment of this object more arduous.

Nevertheless, acknowledging the nobility and generosity of the sentiment impelling those inhabitants to take part in the war waged for this great cause by Piedmont and her generous ally, the Emperor of the French, his Majesty cannot refuse, notwithstanding his profound respect for the Holy Father, to take under his direction the forces being organised at this moment in those districts, and which they are preparing to place at the service of Italian independence. He will thus perform the twofold task of directing the co-operation of the Romagna in the war, and of preventing the national movement now in progress from degenerating into disorder and anarchy.

I ought to add that his Majesty has resolved on choosing for his commissioner, to this end, the Cavaliere Massimo d'Azeglio, who has accepted the appointment.

I beg you, gentlemen, to accept the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

(FROM THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT.)

MARSEILLES, WEDNESDAY, JULY, 6, 8 30 P.M.

Great preparations are making under General Wimpfen for the reception and embarcation of 20,000 men at Toulon for Italy. It is not yet decided whether they are intended to fill up the gaps caused by the battle of Solferino or whether they are to form a sixth *corps d'armée*.

The Channel squadron which it has recently been determined to form is to consist of 12 liners, 10 of which are at Brest and Cherbourg. This is, I believe, independent of the Ocean squadron which is fitting out at Brest. The St. Louis and Ville de Paris have just returned to Toulon, and are under orders to join the Channel squadron, It is stated, with what foundation I do not pretend to say, that before many weeks are passed the Brest and Channel squadrons will be able to form a fleet of 30 ships of the line, besides the proper proportion of heavy frigates. The greatest activity is displayed in Toulon Dockyard to got ready and launch the two frigates Invincible and Gloire.

The magnificent naval and military hospital of St. Mandrier, which faces the Toulon roadstead, is filled with wounded men from Italy. Three hundred victims of Magenta arrived the other day, and more are expected, for the hospital accommodation in Italy is exhausted. Several temporary structures have been built, and united under the same direction as St. Mandrier. Six hundred Austrian prisoners are to arrive here this evening from Toulon. General Count Goyon is reported to have arrived here last night from Rome, and to have left immediately for Paris.

FEELING BETWEEN FRENCH AND SARDINIANS.

It is a remarkable fact that the French and Sardinian prisoners are divided into hostile camps. They detest each other cordially, as is evident from their great objection to each others company. They frequently interchange Billingsgate compliments, and each party prefer the company of the Austrian to that of the other. They positively refuse to eat together, or sleep in the same apartment. Construe me that fact. Whatever may be its cause, it certainly does not give good omen of the future good understanding between the allies.—*Star*.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET AT CRONSTADT.

The Russian ships of war which have been for some time fitting out at Cronstadt are reported to be leaving that port in small squadrons for the purpose of reinforcing their fleet in the Mediterranean. Some of these are vessels of the very largest class, for one of them which lately passed through the Great Belt was, on account of her great draught of water, exposed to much inconvenience in making use of that passage through which the Duke of Wellington and other large vessels of the British navy were, during the last war, navigated without the least difficulty. A Russian man-of-war is now also at anchor in the bay of Kiel, but her presence there is altogether for the purpose of being inconvenient attendance on the Empress Dowager of Russia during the visit now being paid by her Majesty to her relations at Berlin and while the Empress and her suite may subsequently remain at one or other of the of the baths in Germany.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT BORDEAUX.

News of a terrible accident has been received from Bordeaux. Yesterday evening the central reservoir of the city, which was very full of water at the time, burst with such a tremendous noise that the inhabitants of the quarter believed at first that the St. Medard Powder Mills had blown up. Their delusion was soon dispelled. In a few seconds the torrent of waters rushed with fury in the direction of the Rue d'Arès and the Rue Judaique, carrying with it the ruins of many houses, furniture, beds, men, and women, and children. The toesin was soon sounded, and the firemen and the troops of the garrison hastened to the scene of the catastrophe. The Prefect of the Gironde, the Procureur Imperial, the Mayor of Bordeaux, and many other principal functionaries, gave their assistance. At a late hour last night three or four dead bodies had been found, and about a dozen people more or less seriously injured were in the hospitals of St. André and the Hotel Dieu.—*Daily News*

THE TURCOS IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

There is a report that the Emperor of the French was wounded at Solferino, and another denying it, and again another that a ball lodged in his epaulette. The latter is confirmed by the majority. At Castiglione, the day before the battle, upon a false alarm that the Austrians were advancing en masse, the Zouaves took to flight, not halting till they reached Brescia, wisely adopting the Hudibras maxim:

"He that fights and runs away,
May live to see another day,"

which the event proved, for at Solferino they with the Turcos mainly achieved the arduous enterprise of carrying the enemy's positions; indeed, of the latter it may be said they were annihilated, and as they give no quarter, nor can be made to understand the signification of the term, they are entitled to none. As for the present, the Turcos of the actual army may be considered defunct. It may be here remarked that they present a new feature in modern warfare between Europeans. At Montebello, Palestro, and Magenta, being entirely new customers for the Austrians, they contributed not a little to the success of the allies. Report says that at their first appearance the Croats were panic-struck, for, unaccustomed to their wild shouts and frantic gesticulation, they presented to the Teutonic tribes a semi-animal glare of wild hyænas. Their evil and bellicose passions needing but an aim—"There is your foe," and they madly rush to exterminate him. At the Brescia hospitals several of their wounded were under the same roof with disabled Croats; it was found necessary to separate them; for, ignorant of the laws of humanity, with but one creed—"a foe the less"—they sprang from the restraint of doctor and nurse, and strangled their disabled enemies. Woe betide the populations where they are let loose. Wild beasts are less to be dreaded. Even when they were landed at Genoa and still on friendly ground, it was found necessary to encamp them apart, for they could only discriminate between Frenchman and foeman: against such extermination becomes a law.

ENGLISHMEN IN THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

I have been surprised to find so many Englishmen among the officers of the Austrian army. There is hardly a regiment without one. They are mostly, however, attached to cavalry regiments, many of which contain as many as three or four. This fact bears evidence of the national aptitude for horsemanship; but whether Englishmen manifest a preference for that branch of the service, or whether the military authorities, taking into account their equine genius, appoint them purposely to that branch, I am really unable to say. It has given me satisfaction to observe that in general these English officers bear a high character, as men and as soldiers, and to hear them spoken of by their brother officers in terms of respect and affection. In general, they can hadly be distinguished from their German comrades, so well have they acquired the German language, bearing, and manners.—*Star*.

THE CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the following:—

MARSEILLES, Saturday Morning.

The Panther, with the mails from Calcutta and China, arrived at Marseilles at 11 p.m. yesterday.

The mails left for London at midnight.

The Candia arrived at Suez on the 30th of June. She brings the remainder of the Alma's passengers.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

SOUTHAMPTON, Saturday Morning.—The Pera steamer, Captain Jamieson, has arrived with the Calcutta and China mails saved from the Alma, and also the Bombay mails.

She has 243 passengers, £10,000 in specie, nineteen packages of valuables, 772 bales silk, and general cargo.

She left Alexandria June 26th, Malta 30th, Gibraltar July 4th.

Three deaths occurred after leaving Malta. An infant of Mr. Hatheway, on the 30th; a stewardess, from the steamer Cadiz on the 4th; and Mr. Parbury, a passenger on the 5th—all buried at sea.

Some 20 Austrian vessles were laid up at Alexandria, 60 at Malta, and 30 at Gibraltar.

Off Cape St. Vincent the Pera exchanged colors with a French frigate, cruising among a number of schooners each of which had her color up.

Her Majesty's ships Hibernia and Hannibal were at Malta, and the Gannet at Gibraltar.

On the 20th June, at 6 p.m., the Pera exchanged colors with the company's steamer Colombo, 60 miles S.E. of Malta; July 1, with the American Schooner Queen of the South, 50 miles east of Galita; 6th, with British brig Antonia, 100 miles south of Finisterre, and the steamship Amazon, 50 miles ditto; 8th, with company's steamer Tagus, 25 miles north-east of Ushant.

The screw line-of-battle ship Cressy passed Gibraltar garrison on the 29th, on her way to join the Mediterranean squadron.

The Orissa steamer, with the Bombay mails of the 29th ult., arrived at Gibraltar on the 2nd, four days and eight hours hence.

Messrs. Frith and Wenham left Alexandria harbour on the 22nd ult., in their small screw steamer, on their expedition to discover the source of the Nile.—*Second Edition of The Times*.

EGYPT.

This revival of Egyptian ambition has had the effect of calling M. LESSEPS once more into activity. We, as a nation, have now very little cause to care about the doings of this restless personage. The time has long gone by when his precious scheme could do any harm to English interests. Lord PALMERSTON gave a bad reason for a good decision on the ground that it would render British India less source. This, speech, as might be expected has interested the French, and particularly the clique who are in the PASHA'S service more than ever in the work. A time was when Egypt was not only independent of the Porte, but when it seemed that an invader from Africa would ascend the throne of the Sultan. At that time the overland mail had just come into existence, and the English were feeling their way to their Asiatic possessions by the long-abandoned route of Suez. Then there was indeed some danger of our national interests being jeopardized by the force or intrigues of France, and the commercial community were justly supported by the Goverment and the diplomacy of the country in their struggle against the designs of their enemies. We had everything to do in Egypt, with a Vice-regal court which bitterly hated us, and with the chief Mediterranean Power using every means against us; and yet in less than 20 years the enterprise and perseverance of Englishmen have accomplished everything at which they aimed. English engineers visited Egypt, and they saw that the overland route could only be made really useful by the construction of a railway from Alexandria to Suez. To this enterprise the French party have given their constant, though latterly concealed opposition; and it was to prevent its success that they imagined the scheme of a canal through the Desert with vast moles for the construction of a port beyond the shallows of the Mediterranean coast. And the good sense of Ibrahim and Abbas Pashas taught them that the people whose steamers were continually entering and leaving their ports, and who passed in hundreds through the country, were the best judges of what was necessary for the improvement of the traffic. The Viceroy invested in the railway, and has now a magnificent property. It is too late for the canal to do this enterprise any harm, and the worst that we have to fear is, that the capital and labour which might further develope Said Pasha's dominions will be wasted on a conspicuous example of human folly. The intelligence we have lately received of the completion of another great enterprise is at the present time of the utmost interest and importance. The telegraph has been laid down to Aden, and we may hope that within a few months news will be transmitted in a few hours from Bombay to London.—*Times*.

THE NANA AND THE BEGUM.—A correspondent of the *Lucknow Herald* writes, as a fact that may be *almost* implicitly relied on, that the Nana, his family, the Begum, and 300 personal followers are prisoners in the hands of two Nepaulese regiments in the fort of Niakote or Niakilla, a little to the North of Bootwall. All accounts have certainly agreed for the past month in representing the Nana as in that fort, but the Begum as more to the westward. The remains of the Gonda force, after their defeat on the 13th April, to the number of 250, under the one-armed chief Gungadar Singh, were defeated on the 27th. Not more than sixty escaped. Nearly all the men killed were Sepoys of the 38th, 53rd, and other Native Infantry regiments, dressed in uniform.

INTERESTING TO TOURISTS—EXCURSIONS TO CANADA.—Owing to the disturbed state of the Continent it is but natural to suppose that a large number of those who annually travel thither for health, relaxation, or pleasure will forego their accustomed excursions in that direction and seek some new scenes. A trip across the Atlantic is now—so rapid is the conveyance, and so luxurious the accommodation—divested of all its previous difficulties, while the small expenditure which it involves places it within the reach of persons of very moderate means. We perceive that Messrs. Allen Brothers (of the Montreal Ocean Steam Line), with a view to meet the convenience and wishes of excursionists have arranged to supply return tickets which will be available until the close of the navigation of the St. Lawrence (26th October next), at a considerable reduction upon the ordinary fares. Tourists will thus have an opportunity, particularly if they avail themselves of the line of through steamers which ply on the lakes, of witnessing some of the most magnificent scenery in the world, including the far-famed Falls of Niagara, "the lake of the one thousand islands," the rapids of the St. Lawrence, and many other objects of striking interest. The facilities for long-route travelling, and the cheapness of conveyance, too, which prevail in Canada and the States, will, when once across the water, no doubt tempt to a complete tour of the States, than which certainly nothing of its kind is more pleasant or full of profit.—*Liverpool Albion*.

TRADES' FOUNTAINS.—"A Hammerman" (D. R.) says:—"I have thought of a new plan of fountains, that would be the means of doing much good in all large towns: for instance, Edinburgh, if the tradesmen of different crafts would put up a well of their own, and call the well after the trade. If the hammermen of Edinburgh, for example, would erect a St. Anthony's well, it could be put up for 1s. per hammerman, and the well would be our own for the good of the public; that would be the means of keeping us out of the taverns.—*The Builder*.

CHARLES KEAN.—Among the subscribers to the Kean Testimonial are the Duke of Rutland, £10; the Earl of Sanwich, £10; the Earl of Eglinton, £10; Viscount Palmerston, £5; Viscount Exmouth, £5 5s.; Lord Lindsay, £10; Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell, £3 3s.; Col. the Hon. James Lindsay, M.P., £5, &c.

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT.—JULY 9.

Wardlaw v. Saffery.

The facts of this case have before appeared in THE IRISH TIMES. It was a cause petition, filed for the purpose of enforcing the specific performance of a certain agreement. It appeared that the respondent became the purchaser of lands situated in the North of Ireland, part of the lands of Windsor, which he became possessed of through the petitioner, and the respondent refused to take the property, alleging that the petitioner had not kept his part of the contract; and that his title to the property was not good, inasmuch as there had been a suppression of facts, and an alteration in a deed of composition, and conveyance, under which Mr. Corry, of Belfast, together with Mr. Neill Boag had been appointed trustees for the benefit of the petitioner, some doubt having arisen as to the execution of the deed at the late hearing of the case. His Honour had directed a *viva voce* examination which took place on Saturday last.

Robert Corry examined by Mr. F. Walsh, Q.C.—Am a merchant residing in Belfast, and know the petitioner, Mr. Wardlaw; remember being named a trustee to his creditors in the year 1855 (a deed was here handed to the witness); I see my name to that deed; signed my name to it in 1856 and left it with my son, as I was going away from home, to have it executed by Mr. Neill Boag: I put myself in the hands of Messrs. Cassidy and Bruce, and told them to keep me right; I did no more than acknowledge it; Mr. Wardlaw gave me a release at the time.

Mr. Walsh—Do you remember was there any person to witness your signature in 1856?

Witness—I left the deed to my son, and told him he might witness it.

To Mr. Joy, Q.C.—I am acquainted with Mr. Milford; was so well acquainted with him that, in making out the trust deed, I said to him "I will not seek any other solicitor in this case, as you will keep me right;" have known him for several years past, in public as well as private life.

The Master of the Rolls, observed that this portion of the examination was rather premature.

Mr. Walsh, Q.C., on the part of the petitioner, my Lord, our *viva voce* examination closes.

Mr. Lawson, Q.C., I do not know whether Mr. Milford will be examined, but I am in position to produce Mr. Wardlaw.

The Master of the Rolls said he would not compel any of the parties, in the case to be examined on any topics which might involve a qustion of forgeries; but, if they were not examined, he should dismiss the petition with costs. He would write upon the face of his decree, that parties were in attendance who declined to be examined.

Mr. Joy, Q.C. Mr. Milford, my Lord, is present in court, and desires to be examined for the purpose of explaining his position in these matters.

Master of the Rolls—I don't require him to be examined, but he may be sworn.

Henry Milford was then sworn by Mr. Joy, Q.C. He said he acted as solicitor for Mr. Wardlaw; it was witness who prepared the deed in question, purporting to be a deed of re-conveyance from Mr Corry to Mr. Wardlaw; it was sent to Mr. Corry in April, 1857; at that time the date "1857" was upon the engrossment; the month and the day of the month were both in blanks; witness sent the deed to Mr. Corry for the purpose of having it executed by him; it remained in his hands an executed document for a considerable time; it was lying in his office, and he (witness) was told by Corry that he had executed it; the deed was again in witness's possession in August, 1858; witness thought is was Mr. Wardlaw brought it to him; it then remained in witnesses hands for about three or four days; it was subsequently sent back by him in order that it might be executed; an alteration had been previously made by the witness in the engrossment as regarded a person named Boag, one of the trustees, who was dead at the time; Corry was then the surviving trustee.

Examination continued—Having sent back the deed so altered, it reached witness hands again on about 1st September 1858, through Mr. Wardlaw; it reached at about seven o'clock in the evening, witness was positive it was not in his hands for more than five or six minutes before he gave it back to Mr. Wardlaw, the date then upon it was "1857"; on the occasion of its being handed back on the evening of the 15th September, witness observed that the date had been altered to "1858," and that the day, and the month had been inserted in the deed; was not present at the re-execution of the deed by Corry.

To the court—Boag died on the 13th December, 1857.

Master of the Rolls.—What was the day of the month you say was inserted?

Witness said the 27th August, 1858; that was after the re-execution.

To Mr. Joy, Q.C.—While it was for those few minutes in witness's possession, he restored the date of "1857;" also restored the day, and the month, from the "27th August," to the "21st December, 1857;" witness said it could be re-executed; Mr. Wardlaw objected to the alteration: the original was taken away, and the copy of the deed left: the copy had a date and a year; it was that copy witness afterwards sent to the respondent, and had been made out before the original deed went to Mr. Corry; when the deed first reacaed witness' hands there were not any attesting witness to it.

Master of the Rolls—It never was executed after the alteration by you?

Witness believed not; it could have been re-executed at any time.

Master of the Rolls—Did it remain in Mr. Wardlaw's possession until produced in court to-day?

Witness—Never saw it since it was handed him.

Mr. Wardlaw, the petitioner, was then examined by Mr. Lawson, Q.C.—He said he was the petitioner in the present case; first saw the deed in question, which he got from Mr. Cassidy (Mr. Corry's solicitor) or his clerk about the 24th August, 1858; saw it re-executed by Corry; first got the deed on the 1st September, 1858; but saw it previously in Cassidy's office where he (witness) was present at its re-execution by Corry; never saw the terms of the deed until that day, although he has before seen the outside of it in Corry's office; on that day (the 15th Sept.) he (witness) brought the deed to Mr. Milford to take a copy of it. When he did so he saw him (Milford) alter the date; he took it up and said, "the date in this is wrong:" witness cautioned him against making the slightest alteration in it, observing that it was an executed document, it then remained in his (Milford's) office until a copy of it was taken by him; did not get it from him for, at least, twenty-four honrs, when it was taken by him (witness) to place in the Belfast Bank along with the other papers; there it remained from that time to the present.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C.—I think my lord, as justice ought to be done between these gentlemen, it is due to Mr. Milford to ask the witness whether he did not bring the deed as altered to Mr. Suffern the respondent.

Witness said he did.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., and did not you compare it as the original deed with the copy there?

Witness replied in the affirmative.

Master of the Rolls—Is that deed registered?

Witness stated that neither it nor the trust deed was registered.

The Witness said he would wish to make some observations to the court explanatory of his reason for altering the deed. His motive was in order that it should be in character; and conceiving that it should properly bear date prior to the grant of the Respondent he (witness) altered it.

This closed the case on both sides.

The Master of the Rolls said that in the present case there had been a fabricated document most improperly given in evidence and he was very clearly of opinion that he should dismiss the petitition, with costs. He did not say it was such an alteration as would sustain a charge of forgery in a Criminal Court—that was another matter, but unquestionably, the document was not a valid one, and should never have been used. Under all the circumstances of the case he did not think he would be justified in giving relief to the petitioner, for if he did so, he would be making a decree founded upon a fabricated and false document.

His lordship then dismissed the petition with costs.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Brennan v. Whelan.

The hearing of this protracted case was brought to a termination at a late hour on Saturday evening.

Counsel on both sides having addressed the jury, his Lordship proceeded to sum up the evidence. At half-past five the jury retired to consider their verdict, but returned into court at six, and stated that they found it impossible to come to any agreement.

The Chief Baron then adjourned the court to eight o'clock, at which hour his Lordship upon his arrival directed the Jury to be called into the box. The Foreman then having stated that no unanimous decision upon the case had been arrived at, by, consent of counsel on both sides the Jury were discharged.

CONSOLIDATED CHAMBER.

(Before Mr. Baron Greene).

Herdaige v. Hodgens.—Mr. Lynch, Q.C., moved, on the part of the defendant, Miss Hodgens, that the venue be changed from the county of Wicklow to the North Riding of the county Tipperary, on the ground that Lord Dunally, Mr. Thomas Armitage, and the Hon. Mr. Maude, who are necessary witnesses for the defence, re sided in the neighbourhood of Nenagh. The action was for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff resisted the motion, on the ground that the defendant's family were persons of influence in thi county of Tipperary, one of her brothers being agent to Lord Dunally, and another a banker at Cloughjordan. Mr. Purcell appeared for the plaintiff.

At the suggestion of Baron Greene the venue was changed to Kilkenny.

THE LATE LIMERICK ELECTION.

The Rev. Thomas Gubbins v. the Rev. Thomas Cussen, P. P.—Mr. Brereton, Q.C., moved, on the part of the defendant, that the venue be changed from the county to the city of Limerick, or to the county or city of Cork. The action was brought for slander, alleged to have been spoken of the plaintiff by the defendant. The slanderous words as set forth in the summons and plaint were, "I heard from a clergyman in the diocese of Limerick that he (the plaintiff) fraudulently appropriated a sum of 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* belonging to the Earl of Shrewsbury and that Dr. Winter, another clergyman who resides near Alton Towers, informed the Limerick clergymen that but for the interference of Dr. Winter, and other priests he would have been prosecuted for robbery and embezzlement of the three or four thousand pounds. The ground for change of venue was that a fair trial could not be had in the county Limerick, because of the excitement and personal animosity arising out of the late election, and now existing amongst the class of persons who usually serve as jurors; the plaintiff having supported Colonel Dickson, the Tory candidate, and the defendent giving his support to Mr. Synan, one the diberal candidates.

Baron Greene asked if any justification were pleaded?

Mr. Brereton said no, and that the amount of damages would depend upon the temper of the jury.

Mr. Clarke, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., appeared for the plaintiff to oppose the motion, on the ground that there was nothing stated in support of it, which would not equally apply to every case for trial in the county of Limerick. With the present case the late election had nothing whatever to do, as the cause of action had arisen, and the summons and plaint been served prior to the election. No justification whatever was pleaded, the defence being—first, that the words were not used; secondly, that they were not used in the defamatory sense alleged; and, thirdly, that they were used on a privileged occasion, when the plaintiff applied for permission to preach in the defendant's chapel, and it became the duty of the latter to inquire whether there was any foundation for the charge referred to.

Baron Green refused the motion with costs, and on the application of Mr. Brereton directed that a special jury should be struck under the old system.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

(Before Mr. De Moleyns, Q.C.)

In re G. and A. Clendinning.

The bankrupts were land agents and bankers, and the meeting was for audit and dividend. The accounts were audited and the following dividends struck:—On the separate estate of George Glendinning 4s. 10d. in the pound on the new proofs; and 2s. 7½d. on the new and old proofs, making with other dividends a total dividend of 7s. 5½d.; the total proofs being 11,806*l.*; on the separate estate of Alexander Clendinning a dividend of one penny, the total proofs being 62,806*l.*; and in the joint estate of the bankrupts 1s. 10d., the total of proofs being 34,880*l.* the total dividend already declared on this estate being 10s.

Agent to the bankruptcy—Mr. J. D. Meldon.

In re Parrott and Co.—The bankrupts, Messrs. Parrott, Lesabe, and Birch, had been coal merchants and commission agents in this city. The meeting was for final examination,

Mr. Levy, instructed by Mr. Flood, appeared for Parrott and Lesabe.

Mr. Birch did not surrender.

The final examination of Messrs. Parrott and Lesabe was passed.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD POLICE OFFICE, JULY 9.

A corporal in the Lenarkshire Militia, named Thomas Thompson, was this day brought up in custody, and charged with the embezzlement of a £10 note, under the following circumstances:—It appeared from the evidence of Captain George Augustus Alston, of the same regiment, that on yesterday he delivered to the colour-sergeant, in Ship-street Barracks, a £10 note for the payment of the company under his (Captain Alston's) command. The sergeant deposed that he handed the money, after receiving it, to the prisoner and directed him to get it changed. It appeared that he did not return again with it, and a search having been set on foot, the prisoner was discovered dressed in plain clothes, on board the Herald, a vessel lying at the North Wall, and just starting for Glasgow. He was immediately taken into custody, and conveyed to the police station, where a sum of £8 16s. 7d. was found on his person.

The prisoner was sent for trial to the city sessions.

A servant girl, named Essy Byrne, lately in the employment of the Rev. James Austin, was brought up in the custody of the Police, on a charge of having stolen from her master's house, while acting in the capacity of servant there, a large sum of money in silver and copper, together with a new suit of clothes, some silver ornaments, a pair of boots, a quilt, a blanket, and a shirt.

John Flood assistant in the Pawn office of Mr. Halbert 25 corn market bore testimony to the prisoner's having pawned a number of articles with him, which the Rev. Mr. Austin identified as his property.

Sent for trial.

A woman named Bridget Connor was sent for trial to the City Sessions on a charge of picking the pocket of Christopher Luckland, the Bugle Major of the Elthorn Militia.

A CASE FOR THE REFORMATORY.—Mary Neill, a little girl aged 11 years, was charged with stealing a cloth cape and a bonnet from the shop of Mr. Eades. The Magistrate sentenced her to be imprisoned for 14 days, and at the expiration of that period to be sent to Golden-bridge Reformatory for four years.

A woman named Mary Anne Byrne was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months, and kept to hard labour, on a charge of having unlawfully obtained possession of a kettle from a child who had been sent to procure water in it at a fountain in Bishop-street.

A RAG PICKER.—Robert Fennell, a rag picker of our streets, was brought up in the custody of the police, on a charge of having the unlawful possession of a metal coit and two silver spoons. It appeared that a man named Hughes, observed the prisoner while engaged in his "picking" operations, taking